Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

WHICH I wish to lemark,
And my talkee is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And bills that are vain,
This Congress is goshee peculiar!

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg has passed the appropriation for the equipment of the National Guard.

THE Democrats of Ohio will probably nominate General Rice for Governor, and the Republicans will likely take up Mr. Taft.

THE burning of the infected houses in the plague districts, in Russia, has been commenced by the commission appointed for that purpose.

THE Court of inquiry appointed to investigate the charges against Major Reno for alleged bad conduct at the Custer massacre, have acquitted him.

IT LOOKS just now as though the Democrats will be confronted by the same problem in 1880 that worried them in 1872—"any man to beat Grant."

AFFAIRS look more peaceable in the old world. The negotiations between Turkey and Russia for evacuation by the latter's troops passed off nicely.

QUITE recently a little revolution occurred in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The Governor ordered each district in the State to furnish a quota of troops.

MRS. PRESIDENT HAYES wouldn't allow any wine at the Diplomatic reception at the White House last week. Mrs. Hayes is a firm advocate of temperance.

THE infamous measure to repeal the supervisors amendment passed the House last week. If it gets through the Senate, we may expect increased Democratic majorities by fraud.

THE Prohibitory State Convention of Rhode Island has nominated the present State officials (Republicans) for re-election. We always did believe that the Republican party was the temeprance party.

EX-GOV. HARTRANFT has decided to accept the Philadelphia Postmastership, after consultation with the members of the administration as to the future political movement they have in view.

THE *Italie* revives the report that Queen Victoria will visit the continent this spring, going first to Italy, where she will spend some time at Raveno. She will afterwards, it says, visit Coburg and Darmstadt.

THE *Volks Freund*, the German Catholic organ at Cincinnati, demands a statement of the affairs of Archbishop Purcell, which it has reason to fear may be worse than represented. His debts amount to above $6,000,000.

LAST week the Mexican Minister at Washington gave a reception to Secretary Evarts. The total cost to the foreigner will be about $25,000, ten thousand of which were spent in flowers. That's a rather expensive way of entertaining people.

A DETAILED report of Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag in the debate on the Austro-German treaty of commerce contains the following relative to his commercial policy: "It is my duty to stick to my convictions. That is how I mean to act, and if I do not obtain immediate success, I shall try again."

SURVEYOR RUTAN was in Washington last week. He says that the Republican party in Western Pennsylvania was never in better trim for an aggressive movement, and they are only waiting to have Tilden renominated that he may have an opportunity to "vindicate" himself, as his friends desire.

A Democratic Congress.

Last week's *Watchman* indulges in a little glorification of its own over the fact that both houses of the next Congress will be Democratic. We fail to see just at what point the people of this country should be jubilant over that matter. When we remember the condition of the country when the government passed into the control of the Republican party, it is difficult to see the common sense or good judgement of returning to the party that had well nigh ruined us. Democracy was the bosom friend of slavery, the advocate of secession, and the abettor of anarchy. An All Wise Providence wrested from its control the destiny of the nation, and abolished its greatest curse. Thousands of precious lives were sacrificed in this holy cause, but the comrades of the fallen and the people of the common country bow at Memory's shrine, and do honor to them.

The course of the late Democratic House of Representatives has shown no superior management, but on the other hand its actions have caused the re-kindling of old flames. Its attempt to pay millions of rebel war claims provoked much angry discussion, as it should; it repealed, no later than last week, the election supervisor amendment, which if it becomes a law, gives free sway to election frauds over the entire length and breadth of our land. The measure was taken to aid in the election of a Democratic President in 1880. If done at all, it must be accomplished by fraud—base fraud. Notwithstanding this, we sincerely believe that the good-thinking people of our nation will combine in one solid phalanx and frustrate the evil designs of the opposition.

In short, the actions of the late Democratic House argues anything else than good. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is a good scriptural injunction, and will apply to Democracy.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON has joined the English Army, and will go to Cape Town to take part in the Zulu war. In a letter to a friend he says: "For the last eight years I have been a guest of England. My education was completed in an English Military school. I have strengthened my ties of friendship with the English army by taking a part in its annual maneuvers. The war at the Cape having assumed a more serious character, I have wished to follow the campaign. I could not refrain from sharing the dangers and fatigues of the troops, among whom I have so many friends. Moreover the time spent in witnessing this struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be wasted for me."

MR. TILDEN'S iron mines, which have recently attracted considerable public attention, are described and illustrated in the *American Agriculturist* for March, by one of the editors who has been on a tour through the North-west, the far West, etc., and is giving a series of chapters from his observations. It is stated that about one-third of all the iron produced in the United States comes from a small area in that part of Michigan lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior.

A NEW ENGLANDER, who lives in Oakland, Cal., writes to the Boston *Journal* and asks its editor to send a "few sample car-loads of New England girls" west of the Rockies. He says the men are sadly in need of homes. The Boston editor cruelly refused to comply with his request. If those western "ranchers" want wives, and haven't grit enough to come east and get them, they ought to live "singly and alone," the balance of their days.

The Boss Granger.

Col. Victor E. Piolette, of Wysox, Pa., the boss Granger of Pennsylvania, who occasionally visits Centre county, was in Washington last week. A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the Colonel was about the Department of Agriculture in company with that eminently, loudly and widely known functionary, William G. Le Duc, Brevet-Brigadier General and Commissioner of Agriculture. The "General" initiated the ancient Piolette into the mysteries of making sugar out of corn, and although P. thought it was an excellent idea quietly hinted that his investigations into the wonderful and extended ramifications of corn, from an economic point of view, had forced him to the conclusion that while corn might possess considerable saccharine matter its most attractive condition was in the form of juice. The General smiled and the Colonel wiped off his chin in a suggestive way, but Le Duc suggested that being a temperance administration corn juice was not in vogue just now. Thereupon the Colonel gazed wistfully at some glass jars, in which a few scorpions, tarantulas and lizards were soaking for the sake of science. The pair moved on and next agitated their noddles over a supply of roots, which the chemist of the department pronounced rich in tannin. The Colonel said the leaf was very common up his way and promised to send down some specimens. He was completely overpowered by the wisdom of Le Duc, and returned to the Capitol full of new ideas for his granger friends in the old Commonwealth which may be expected to embellish and enlighten his next campaign harangues for Tilden.

Wholesale Murder.

Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who is stationed in the South, writes a long letter to the *Independent* in which he gives the terrible condition of some portions of that section, where men are murdered by the wholesale in the most brutal manner for being Republicans. In one locality thirty-six Republicans were killed during the last campaign. After giving numerous other instances of similar taking off of Republicans, the Bishop adds:

Remember these Martyrs of Louisiana, lying in their garments still wet with their patriotic blood, a mere handful of the multitudes that have been murdered there and all over the South, because of their attempt to discharge their duty as American citizens; a mere handful of the multitudes that would be murdered this very day, all over the South, should they dare to assert the first prerogative of an American. Remember and avenge, not in malice, but in love, by giving society, through just punishments, safety and liberty, and thus only making this fair and vast domain prosperous, and populous, and powerful toward God and toward man.

AN estimate has been made which shows that by the census of 1880, the house will gain 66 members if the present basis is maintained. Of these the Eastern and Middle States gain 11, the Western States 40, and the Southern States 15. Accepting this estimate as correct, the electoral vote will be divided sectionally as follows: Eastern and Middle States 124, Western States 173, Southern States 138. This would give a solid North a majority of 159 votes over a solid South. If the North remains solid, it will be able to overcome everything that comes before it.

Official Transfers.

Col. A. Loudon Snowden's commission as Superintendent of the Mint having been received, he entered on the discharge of his duties last Monday. As Superintendent of the Mint, Col. Snowden has entered $100,000 security. When he entered on duty as Chief Coiner of the Mint, he gave $10,000 security, and in one month had control of $22,000,000 in gold. As Postmaster he gave $360,000 security, and the most that he had control of at any one time in the post-office was $30,000. In this position it was utterly impossible for the Postmaster to become a defaulter unless by collusion with the cashier.

According to the law the Postmaster is required to furnish security to the amount of $200,000, with $50,000 additional as Disbursing Agent for the new post-office at Ninth and Chestnut and Market streets. On Thursday afternoon General Hartranft appeared before United States Commissioner Samuel Bell, accompanied by Messrs. W. R. Leeds, Henry H. Bingham, James McManes, Henry Lewis, Wm. L. Elkins, Wm. A. Griswold and Jos. F. Tobias, and the latter gentlemen signified their willingness to become Gen. Hartranft's surety, and then justified before the Commissioner to be worth collectively $450,000, or double the amount required. The bond was forwarded to Washington the same evening, and the commission arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday, and on the afternoon of that day ex-Governor Hartranft became Postmaster.

A Little Discrepancy.

The commissioners appointed to build the Norristown insane hospital seem to have gotten into a little difficulty. The cost of construction has far exceeded the estimate, and the managers charge that the commission to build the Warren asylum have been equally derelict in its duties. This is not correct; but even if the charge were true, it would be no plausible excuse for the Norristown gentlemen. The Warren commission, composed of Dr. Wm. Corson, General James A. Beaver and Dr. John Curwen, in its report for 1878, says: The original estimate for the construction of the buildings was $962,000, and to that must be added $100,000 for fire proofing, not included in the original estimate; and yet, if the appropriation now asked for is made, they will have been able to complete the whole building, with the price of the land and everything included, for $870,000, or if the expense of the farm and the farm buildings to be erected is deducted, the whole cost of the hospital proper will be $817,000. Had the money necessary all been appropriated at the commencement, the hospital could have been finished two years since, and at a less rate than has now been possible.

This statement is straightforward and to the point, and virtually settles the question of the cost of the Warren institution. At Warren, a stone three and four-story fire-proof building, complete, with every appliance of a first-class modern hospital, costing *two hundred thousand dollars less* than its original estimate; at Norristown, a brick two-story building, and without some of the most essential requisites for heat and ventilation, costing confessedly *one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars more* than the estimate. Our readers will notice that our fellow-townsman, Gen. Beaver, is a member of the Warren commission, and we are glad to know that his work is being conducted economically as well as satisfactorily.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that Tilden has cleaned and oiled his old machine, and if it doesn't grind out the same results in 1880 that it did in 1876, so far as the nomination goes, he will be surpised. The southern papers have lately begun to call him "Mr." Tilden again, which is surely a sign of the times.

Princeton.

No college in the land has been more grossly misrepresented by a venal press than Princeton. With the purpose, therefore, of giving our readers an insight into the true status of this venerable institution, the REPUBLICAN reprints the following article from the New York *World*:

President McCosh, of Princeton, recently attended a dinner of college graduates in Washington, and made the following statement:

I have come here this evening to meet the alumni, and to render an account of the recent history and the present state of Princeton College. Its friends seem determined to make it inferior to no academic institution in America or in the world, and for this end they have out of their own pockets contributed the handsome sum of $2,500,000 within the last few years. The trustees have laid out this money judiciously. Some of the new college buildings, such as the Library, School of Science and Witherspoon Hall are about the finest lately built in the country, and the mansion lately presented by the two brothers, R. L. and A. Stuart, is the finest President's house in America. About $15,000 worth of books have recently been added this year to the library. Our two museums, the geological and natural history, have been supplied with most instructive collections, scientifically arranged. But a college depends mainly on its teachers. The number of those now in Princeton is twenty-seven, some of them being very distinguished men, and all of them efficient instructors. To encourage and reward scholarship, ten fellowships have been awarded this year by competition to graduates who are pursuing advanced studies in Princeton or in foreign universities, three of them in mental and social science. One of these amounts to $1,000, and the most of the others are worth $600. The President and a number of the professors give instruction to post-graduate classes on such subjects as "Contemporary Philosophy," by Dr. McCosh; "Plato," by Professor Orris; "Kant," by Professor Sloane; "Physics," by Professor Brackett; "Early English," by Dr. Murray; "Anglo Saxon," by Professor Hunt, and "Sanscrit," by Prof. McCurdy. No fewer than fifty graduates, from various universities, are attending these classes. There is an immense amount of reading, scientific experiment and generally of intellectual activity at this present time. Within the last two years three scientific expeditions have been sent out to the West by the college. Every inhabitant of the town will be willing to testify to the quiet and moral order reigning in the institution. The faculty courageously took advantage of the disturbances made by a few persons last year indulging in the old college practices to put an end, it is believed forever, to such mean practices as hazing. I am happy to be able to announce that the authorities are doing all they can to lessen expenditures on the part of the students, who can live considerably cheaper in Princeton than in the like colleges of New England.

J. SMITH FUTHEY succeeds Judge Butler on the Chester county bench. He was born in that county in 1820, and was educated at Unionville Academy, and graduated from the law department of Dickinson College, Carlisle. He studied law with Judge Haines, of the Chester county bar, and was admitted to practice in 1843. He has held the office of Deputy Attorney General of the State, and been once elected District Attorney. He is a worthy descendant of one of the oldest families in the county, and in every sense admirably qualified to fill the position of Judge.

THE Indian Agent at Red Cloud has discovered a plan for gaining the friendship of the Red Man, that may prove more potent than anything now in vogue. He says that a good physician will accomplish more in this direction than a dozen companies of cavalry or even a missionary. The man who raises an Indian from a bed of sickness not only befriends the invalid, but the whole family become sworn friends. Good hospitals, should be given a trial.

THE tax-payers of this county pay a Harrisburg printing house for printing the necessary blanks, etc. Who is it that gets a "divy" on all work sent to that firm? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen. "Divies" are not to be had in Centre county printing offices, are they?

Newspaper Jottings.

—Augusta, Me., is to have a new Democratic daily.

—The Nashville, Tenn., *Weekly American* has enlarged.

—The Oil City *Derrick* wants a new month named Snowvember.

—There is nothing like a short-hand reporter to take a man down.

—The Harrisburg *Daily Independent* came out in a new dress not long ago.

—The Massachusetts Legislature contains four editors and three compositors.

—The *Democratic Messenger* is a new paper at Meadville, edited by Homer J. Humes.

—A fire at Reese, Mich., on the 3d ult., destroyed the offices of the *Post* and *Express*.

—The *Hampton Press* is a new six column folio, published monthly at Talley Cavey, Pa.

—Messrs. Hallock & Roberts are the new publishers of the Hannibal, Mo., *Morning Journal*.

—No man was ever known to be found drowned with a receipt from a printer in his pocket.

—The Boston *News Letter*, size 8x12 inches, two columns to the page, was started April 12, 1704.

—A grocer advertises in the following terse manner: "Hams and cigars, smoked and unsmoked."

—The *Athlete* is the name of a new journal that has just appeared. It is devoted to athletic sports.

—A Boston editor jabs out all puns in articles written for his paper, and the boys call him "Old Punjab."

—A country blacksmith out west put up a notice: "No horses shodded Sunday except sickness and death."

—James P. Barr, senior editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, recently had a severe attack of bleeding at the nose.

—France has 1,037 printing offices, which employ 9,500 compositors, 3,000 pressmen, 900 readers and 350 overseers.

—In San Francisco hangs the sign of a Chinese washerman which reads thus: "Washing and Ironing by Wa Shing."

—A Boston church has refused to receive into membership a journalist who works on a paper issued Monday morning.

—Marcellus Emery, editor of the Bangor *Commercial and Democrat*, and one of the most prominent Democrats in Maine, died last week.

—J. Brisben Walker's paper, the Washington *Republic*, is soon to be enlarged, making it a twenty page paper. It is published on Sundays.

—Frank H. Taylor, well known in connection with the illustrated press, has recently returned from Florida and Texas with a portfolio well filled with sketches.

—T. P. Rynder, of the Altoona *Sun* (Democratic), was dismissed from that paper for publishing a card in the *Tribune*, saying that a certain Democrat was defeated at the late election because he was a Catholic. The candidate would have been elected had his party proved true to him.

—Robert Carter, the well known journalist and writer, died at Cambridge, Mass., Saturday, aged sixty. At one time he was editor of the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat*, Appleton's *Journal*, and associate editor of Appleton's *American Encylopædia*, but failing health five years ago compelled him to relinquish active labor.

—Mr. Oliver Johnson announces his temporary retirement from the Orange, N. J., *Journal*, in order to devote himself for a time to other literary work. The *Tribune* says Mr. Johnson is one of the Abolition veterans, and among the members of the little anti-slavery band there are few survivors better fitted to write its history.

—The assistant editor of one of the New York monthly magazines is going to Europe for the benefit of his health, which has become impaired from overwork. The Norristown *Herald* suggests that if he had been filling the position of editor on a daily paper, he would have run short of health years ago, but he probably would not have made enough money to go to Europe to recover it.

Poetry.

WE SHALL KNOW.

When the mists have rolled in splendor
From the beauty of the hills,
And the sunshine, warm and tender,
Falls in splendor on the rills,
We may read love's shining letter
In the rainbow of the spray;
We shall know each other better,
When the mists have cleared away.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

If we err in human blindness,
And forget that we are dust,
If we miss the law of kindness
When we struggle to be just,
Snowy wings of peace shall cover
All the pain that clouds our way.
When the weary watch is over,
And the mists have cleared away.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

When the silvery mists have veiled us
From the faces of our own,
Oft we deem their loved has failed us,
And we tread our path alone;
We should see them near and truly,
We should trust them day by day,
Neither love nor blame unduly,
If the mists were cleared away.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

When the mists have risen above us,
As our father knows his own,
Face to face with those that love us,
We shall know as we are known.
Love beyond the orient meadows
Floats the golden fringe of day;
Heart to heart we hide the shadows,
Till the mists have cleared away.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
When the day of light is dawning,
And the mists have cleared away.

CAT'S CRADLE.

Two of them in the window;
She in a low-backed chair,
He on a stool at her feet;
And what are they doing there?

Only playing "Cat's Cradle";
There's no harm surely in that,
Though the four hands meet so often,
And the hearts go pit-a-pat.

Who wouldn't play "Cat's Cradle"
By the light of the summer moon,
With the breeze stealing in at the window,
Sweet with the odors of June?

Who does not envy them sitting
There in the moon-light's glow,
With the hands that meet so often
Playing "Cat's Cradle," you know?

Who blames them for thus indulging
In what to our youths seems so sweet?
Quite likely others have practiced
This innocent "Cat's Cradle" feat.

Our Story Teller.

Mrs. Wilkin's Duty.

She "always tried to do it," she said, but like the kitchen work of poor housekeepers, it was never done up. Tim insisted that there was more than belonged to one family: "Aunt 'Lis'beth took in a good deal for other folks;" and once he slyly chalked a sign upon the front door, "Duty Done Here." But then Tim had arrived at the peculiar age when a boy has no rights and is needed to run of errands, and it is probable that duty—his aunt's, not his own—interfered with his comfort even more than that of older people.

In truth, Mrs. Wilkin's duty was not a convenient article to have about a house. It was a bristling, aggressive affair, always springing up unexpectingly, like one of the dogs so unaccountably petted in some households for their sole virtue of being always in the way. Moving forward, one runs against the creature and it growls; moving backward, one steps upon its tail and it snarls. It lies on the back piazza to be carefully stepped over in the day time and distardly stumbled over at night; and haunts the front steps to bark at every visitor coming in and howl at every member of the family going out.

Mrs. Wilkin kept no dog, but her duty sniffed an opportunity and pounced out of its hiding place, when there came a timid little knock at the dining-room door in the early morning, and its answer revealed a small, quiet-faced, brown-robed figure—face and dress both passed the freshness of their youth—carrying a basket.

"Good morning, Mrs. Wilkin."

"Come in?" questioned Mrs. Wilkin, with only half an invitation in her voice.

The acceptance was a half one likewise. The little brown woman stepped in certainly, and poised herself on the outer edge of a chair nearest the door.

"I called to see if you didn't want to buy some knitted articles, or to engage some work of that sort," she began in a gentle, depreciating voice.

"Well, I don't," interposed Mrs. Wilkin very positively, "I do all such work myself."

"I didn't know. Many ladies havn't time, and I'm glad to do it."

"I suppose so, but I consider it my duty to do all I can myself and set other folks the example whether they follow it or not," said Mrs. Wilkin, with a slight gesture like emptying her hands of responsibility. "If I was going to give out work at all it would be some hard jobs that it would be a help to be rid of, not the pick and choice little things that I can rest and work; but then I ain't as particular as some, and so I do all kinds myself."

A faint flush crossed the visitor's thin face. She was not quite sure that she had been called insolent and advised to go to work and earn an honest living; the words only had an uncomfortable sound; so her lips kept their timid, gentle smile, though they trembled a little. She held first one hand in its thin cotton glove, and then the other, to the fire; moved, glanced down at her feet with a dim thought that if they had always chosen the smoothest path it had yet been rough enough to wear out her shoes much faster than she could replace them; then she arose to go.

"Wasn't you rather hard on her, 'Liz'beth?" asked Mr. Wilkin, with a regretful glance toward the door as it closed.

Mrs. Wilkin returned to her seat at the breakfast table and surveyed him over the shining tin coffee-pot.

"Hard on her? I only told her what I do, and if that pricks her conscience and makes her uncomfortable, it's not my fault. But you needn't worry; she just said 'good-morning,' as sweet as ever. She's one of the weak kind that can't be stirred up and haven't spunk enough to say their souls are their own. I wonder what such people are good for; they'll never make the world any better, that's sure. They havn't courage enough to help put down any evil if it was right under their noses; they'd only stand and smile. The very sight of one of 'em provokes me! I consider it my duty to speak out when I see things going wrong."

"But then everybody ain't alike, 'Liz'beth," interposed Mr. Wilkin.

"Needn't tell me that! its plain enough," snapped Mrs. Wilkin. "Just look at this neighborhood—peaceable, orderly place two years ago; and now there's a mill started and all sorts of vagabonds brought here to work in it. If I'd had my way they wouldn't have come, and now they're here somebody ought to keep sharp watch on 'em. But that's the trouble; there's so many mild, easy folks that want to sit and do the knittin' work of life that there's precious few left to take care of the good of society."

"I don't see as the mill folks have done any mischief yet, 'Liz'beth."

"Of course you don't see, and nobody else sees; but I know there's somethin' goin' on, when the lower part of the mill—that old empty storeroom back where it can't be seen from the street—is lighted up two or three nights every week," said Mrs. Wilkin triumphantly.

"I've watched the twinkle through the shutters, tight as they're shut, and seen folks slippin' in through the door too. Its time it was looked after, and I'll do my duty, if nobody else does. There may be a gang of theives or counterfeiters starting for all we know."

A suppressed giggle made Tim suddenly cough and put down his coffee-cup.

"Timothy!" exclaimed his aunt severely, "if you can't drink without doin' it so fast that you choak yourself, you'll have to do without it. I'll do my best to bring you up right, whatever comes of it."

Bring up Tim in the way he should go was one of Mrs. Wilkin's strong points. He was the son of her niece; and Belinday had married in opposition to her aunt's advice. Mrs. Wilkin protested, and then washed her hands of the whole matter. But when the poor man was so inconsiderate as to die and leave Belinda with half a dozen children just when she needed his help, Mrs. Wilkin's opinion of his general "slackness" was verified. The family were poor, of course. She didn't believe in sending many things—self-dependence was a duty—but she offered to take Tim."

"Having the boy to raise makes me more careful about the morals of the whole place," she said, returning to her original subject "and as for there bein' no thieves 'round here, I've thought for some time that the meat went pretty fast from our smokehouse."

"Don't—now, 'Liz'beth, I—I'm sure no one stole any," said Mr. Wilkin, with a startled, uneasy look. "You—you couldn't have counted the hams and everything."

"No, I don't count, but I can miss 'em for all that," affirmed Mrs. Wilkin decidedly. "I know there's more go than we use."

"Anyway, its no difference. I wouldn't 'Liz'beth—there's plenty, you see, more than we want," advised Mr. Wilkin urgently, but rather incoherently. Then he caught up his hat and darted for the barn.

Mrs. Wilkin looked after him with pitying disapproval.

"When you've more than you want yourself, leave it handy for somebody to steal! Well, that's a new commandment, I do declare!" she said.

"Not so dreadfull now neither, aunt 'Liz'beth," interposed Tim stoutly. "Cause the Bible folks were told to be sure and leave some of their harvest to the poor who could come and get it. I read it myself; only it wasn't called stealing then, and was to be left handier than all stowed away in the smokehouses."

"Timothy!" began Mrs. Wilkin. But Tim suddenly remembered that the chickens were waiting for their breakfast, and chose to interpret the exclamation as an admonition in that direction.

"Yes'm, I'm goin' to feed 'em right away," he observed, seizing a basket of corn and going through the door by which his uncle departed.

In truth it was not altogether easy to mould Tim into the desired shape; there was to much individuality about him. Encasing him in Mrs. Wilkin's code of manners was putting too large a boy into too small a jacket; he was always bursting out at the elbows or tearing off the buttons. Mrs. Wilkin sighed at the new evidence of the number of things in the world that needed her attention, but England never expected every man to do his duty more strongly than Mrs. Wilkin expected to do hers.

That night the mysterious lights appeared again in the storeroom of the mill. She could plainly see them, for just beyond her own back gate an open field sloped directly and steeply down to the building. The road afforded a public and more circuitous mode of reaching it, but from the hill top the suspicious storeroom was directly in range. Mrs. Wilkin determined to take a more thorough observation than the kitchin window allowed, and throwing a shawl over her head she picked her way carefully down the icy steps and crossed the yard to the gate. The snowy field lay white and glistening in the moonlight, and standing in the sheltering shadow of a post she watched the door below.

But before she discovered any one entering there she heard sounds in another direction—steps in the yard behind her. What if she should prove beyond all doubt that her meat was stolen and detect the thief? With that quick thought she turned her head cautiously. Yes, some one tried the smoke house door and entered. Breathlessly Mrs. Wilkin waited until the figure reappeared, passed along in the shade of the house, and then as it emerged into the clear moonlight, she leaned eagerly forward to catch a full sight of it. It was easily recognized. Mr. Wilkin beyond all question, stealing meat from his own stores.

The revelation was astonishing. In her astonishment Mrs. Wilkin incautiously loosened her hold on the gate post, took a step forward, and her feet slipped upon the treacherous ground. She sat down violently, and in an instant was speeding rapidly down the hill toward her original point of investigation. For once the path of duty was smooth before her—entirely too smooth and icy. She could not check or guide her progress; her feet struck with force against the mysterious door, pushed it open and she slid into a long hall.

Thieves, gamblers or whatever they were, she must not be discovered by them flashed through Mrs. Wilkin's mind—more an instinct of self-preservation than a thought—and springing to her feet she slipped behind some boxes piled near her. The noise attracted attention, and in a moment the storeroom door was opened and a boy looked out.

"Guess it's only the door blew open: don't catch good," he retorted.

"Lock it then, James, and bring in the key," said a voice from within; and to her consternation the orders were obeyed, and she was a prisoner!

The boy left the other door slightly ajar as he re-entered. A gleam of light shone into the hall, and there were sounds from the room beyond—a scratching of pens and a woman's voice; it sounded wonderfully like that of the little knitting-woman, directing and encouraging.

"Well done, Susan."

"Now don't be disheartened, Will. Of course, while you work in the mill, and can only study at night, you can't get along just as some do who can go to school all day; but what you learn may be of more use to you. We care most for the things that cost us some trouble."

Then there were a few simple mathematical promblems, and then a reading, and the words spelled out with difficulty by some were Bible ones.

"Charity suffereth long and is kind." "Vaunteth not itself." "Seeketh not her own." "Thinketh no evil." "Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things."

It was easily understood. Mrs. Wilkin leaned forward a little, and could peep into the room. Fifteen or twenty boys and girls from the mill gathered into a night school. Then those wonderful words, read so slowly and emphatically, seemed suddenly to assume a new and deeper meaning than Mrs. Wilkin had ever thought of their possessing—some things do show so much more clearly in the dark than in the light.

As the timid little woman, who would have been frightened at her own voice in any other audience as large, explained in her simple, gentle way the passage read, it occurred to the listener outside that some one was keeping a "sharp watch" on these mill people after all, and that this might be a better way of doing it than would be practiced by any police force. It was a very informal school. One girl had brought her best dress that her teacher might show her how to mend a rent in it, and another was trying to knit a pair of mittens for her brother. Every winter has its thaws. Mrs. Wilkin had a heart down under all the crust of opinions that she had christened duty; she became interested despite her uncomfortable situation.

The position was unpleasant. She did not like playing the eaves-dropper to this innocent gathering, but there seemed no help for it. She could not escape through the locked door; and boldly revealing herself, and explaining her absurd suspicious and the remarkable way in which she had come there, was more than even her thought could endure. So she kept her place, hoping that when the pupils were dismissed she might slip out among them unnoticed. But when the lesson hour ended they departed slowly, by twos and threes, the open door flinging a flood of light out into the hall. At last only one lingered, and Mrs. Wilken listened intently as she caught his voice.

"Now, Tim," said the little knitting-woman, "I like to have you come, you know that, and I'll help you all I can, but you really must tell your aunt about it."

"Well, you see, I don't know what she'll say," began Tim, irresolutely.

"But that shouldn't hinder you from doing your duty."

"Don't know about that," said Tim, still doubtfully. "You see Aunt 'Liz'beth's got an awful 'mount of duty of her own, and it's such a partic'lar kind that other folks can't get much chance to do theirs only when her's is a nippin'. Why Uncle Reub gives my mother lots of meat, but he just slips it off and don't tell."

"Well, if you don't know what is right for you, I do know what is right for me," said the little teacher, with a quiet laugh, "and I can't let you come again until you tell your aunt how you spend your evenings."

Mrs. Wilkin nodded a vigorous approval, but it was evident that Tim departed in a state of dissatisfaction.

There was a sound of a crutch tapping on the floor, and Mrs. Wilkin remembered that a little lame brother had sometimes gone about with the knitting woman. They two were left alone in the room, and went around shaking out the fire and putting up the books and papers.

"Only ten cents a week for each one, that's so little," said the boyish tones, musingly.

"Yes, but it isn't so very much that I can teach them," answered the little woman humbly. "And then it is all they can afford to pay, poor things! And you know we began more for their sakes than our own, though we do need money. Courage, though, Johnny! it all counts, and you shall have your overcoat pretty soon now. Besides, this is work that blesses both ways—in what we give as well as what we get."

If she could only pass that open door! Mrs. Wilkin was growing benumbed by standing so long in the cold. Finally the lights were extinguished and the two came out. Just then, fortunately, Johnny remembered that they had left a paper behind them, and as the unconscious jailers returned the prisoner seized her opportunity and escaped.

She was sitting by the fire when Tim, who had made his homeward route sufficiently circuitous to include a call on his mother, returned. He sat down near her, twisted his fingers uneasily, and Mrs. Wilkin guessed what was coming.

"There's been an evenin' school started here, Aunt 'Liz'beth."

"So I understand," responded his aunt, coolly.

"Why, I thought!"—began Tim, with wide open eyes of surprise, and then checked himself with the sudden reflection that it might not be wise to recall the conversation of the morning. "I'd like to go to it—that is, I have been once or twice," he said.

"Fact is, Aunt 'Liz'beth, when we lived down the river before you got me, there wasn't any school for me to go to, and so I'm behind other fellers. Miss Kelsey she does 'rithmetic so plain, and helps me with writin', and so—"

"You might do worse," said his aunt, briefly. "Go if you want to go. Only one thing, Timothy Stone, I won't have any ten cent business about it! Honest is honest, and it's worth more'n ten cents a week to teach you anything."

Tim forgot to be astonished at his aunt's knowledge, and overlooked the reflection upon himself, in the pleasure of expressing a desire that he had cherished secretly but hopelessly.

"She wouldn't have any more pay, 'cause she'd want to serve all the same; but oh, Aunt 'Liz'beth, if I could give her and Johnny something nice for Christmas."

"Humph! I'll think about it," answered she, disprovingly.

"'Liz'beth," began Mr. Wilkin, nervously, the next morning, "I wouldn't say nothin' to nobody about thieves, or watchin' them mill people, if I was you."

"I don't mean to," replied his wife, with an odd pucker about her lips.

"Well, I am glad to hear it—I really am," said he, in a tone of great relief. "I don't think anybody's stole anything, and somehow it seems to me as if our duty now-a-days is a good deal like it was when them Israelites took Jericho—only just marchin' against the bit of wall that's right in front of us, and lettin' our neighbor take care of what's in front of him. It sort of means that way, 'Liz'beth."

His wife did not answer, but she had her revenge that evening when Wilkin was going out.

"Reuben," she said quietly, "if you see any thieves 'round our smokehouse, just tell 'em there's a couple of chickens hanging near the door that I dressed a purpose. It's natural Belinda 'd want a change of meat as well as any other body."

Around the World in an Open Boat.

Lewis G. Goldsmith, a Danish sailor about 40 years of age, who served in the Union army and navy during the rebellion, proposes to sail across the Atlantic from Boston next summer, accompanied by his wife, in a boat 18½ feet long, on a trip around the world. He will go to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, by the North sea to Scotland, by the Mediterranean to Alexandria, through the Suez canal to Aden, across the Indian ocean to India, through the straits of Malacca, then northwest to Singapore, Hong Kong and Yeddo, and finally across the Pacific to San Francisco, which he expects to make in the fall of 1881. From the Golden Gate he will come east to Boston by rail. The boat is now being built by W. B. Smith, at City Point. It is eighteen and one-half feet long, six feet beam, with three feet depths of hold, built of oak and hard pine planking. It is so constructed as to be a boat within a boat, having nine air-tight compartments, or chambers, on each side, which will float the craft, even if the boat ships a sea and is filled with water. It is sharp at both ends, has a shifting bowspirit, and, by a unique arrangement, is so constructed as to "bail" itself.

The police are possibly on the alert, but most of them are likewise on the side of discretion. Why run into danger when you can walk into snug quarters?

"Old Si."

HE DISCOURSES ON THE LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

After the old man had taken his orders for the day he stopped to say:

"Hit 'pears to me dat editorial dis mornin' on de hard times hit de nail mo' squar'ly dan you's in de habit!"

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, de idee wuz dat de 'kashun ob de hard times wuz de lackness ob komfidence twixt man an man. Dat's jess whar I puts hit too. Dar hain't no konfidence nowhar!"

"We spoke generally of the public."

"An' I speak generally and individually. Ebber sense de wah I'se noti'd dis growin' 'spishusness twixt people. Sess er few years back yer could lend yer naber er dust ob flour, er pound ob meat, an' hab sume konfidence in gittin of it back in de course ob six or seben weeks; now, if yer lends hit ter him he moves away dat same night, an' dar yer is lef' wd nuffin' ter sho' for de pervishuns, 'ceptin' de konfidence!"

"It is not exactly that sort of confidence we mean——"

"Yes; I kno's dat. But whar's de difference. De higher are only de same kin' as de lower. Jeans britches jess de same, wedded dey is made for Ginrul Grant or Ginrule Tom Thumb. De same lackness ob konfidence in bizness dat makes dese big fokes feel hard time and keeps dem karomine' ebery now an' den agin de po' house are de same ez dat which keeps de nigger shinnyin' 'roun ter stay in sight ob er livin'!"

"That is true enough——"

"Hit's jess dat way, sho'! When de white folks trus one anudder dey allus keep a lookout ter hed de creditor off fum de homestid offis or de bankrup shop. And den folks has to put burgler's larms on dere corn cribs, spring-guns in der chicken coops, trane ere bull's-eye lantern on dere wood pile ob nights, and set up ter watch fer niggers! Dat's de pass dat things has got ter now! Jess no longer dan Saturday night er white man out dar nex' to me run two of his mos' konfidenchil culled naber outen his smoke house wid one ob dese new-fangled pistols dat yer has ter put in a tub ob water ter stop hit when hit goes ter shootin'!"

Well, let us hope for better times and an early return of confidence between man an man!

"I'se willin,' but in the meantime I'se done gib hit out that dat I puts my trus' in my ole dubble-bar'l shotgun wid nine buckshot in each bar'l. I do'n like to be spishus ob my nabers, but I likes ter be at de safe end ob de gun when I meets dem in my back yard dese dark nights."

The Sad End of a Romance.

At Vassar College, not more than a dozen years ago was a young girl from an interior town of Wisconsin. Of wealthy parents, herself handsome and unusually bright, about to graduate, after which she was to wed her heart's choice, her cup of happiness seemed full to the brim. Probably prompted by pure wickedness, an unnatural brother set about breaking the engagement, and only too soon succeeded in his purpose. The sorrow-stricken young girl returned home, though on the eve of honors that had cost her several years' hard labor. Her lover left home and friends for the far west, not to return. A short time after the girl's parents died, and the large estate was divided among the surviving children. Taking her share, nearly $100,000, she turned her back on the home of her childhood, came to Milwaukee, and has since lived a most isolated life, not admitting anybody to her confidence, repulsing all attempts at friendship. Retiring deeper into seclusion year by year, to-day but few dare face her stern presence. She seldom if ever writes or receives a letter, makes no calls and has no callers, and, in short, is as entirely alone as one can be in this busy world. With an immense income, and one that is rapidly increasing, she spends but little money, and that for necessities. Rarely is she seen in the streets, and then as if she feared the touch of the bustling pedestrian. The brother does not live a hundred miles from Milwaukee.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Whales Show a North-West Passage.

If arctic explorers have not discovered a practical north-west passage whales have, as is shown in the fact that whales have been captured in the North Pacific having harpoons that were thrown into them on the other side of the continent. Captain Baudry, of the Helen Mar of San Francisco, has taken a whale having in it a large flint harpoon, supposed to have been put in by natives of Point Bathurst or the regions beyond the Mackenzie river, because the natives living to the westward of that river never use such weapons, but always iron or bone. A more positive evidence is that the captain of the Adeline Gibbs took a whale in the Arctic that had an iron in it which had been thrown the same season in Hudson Bay. This was known to be the case because the iron bore the mark of a ship at the time engaged in whaling in the bay.

The is a poem in the November *Atlantic* starts off by saying: "There came three queens from heaven." Never do you believe it; we'll bet you a thousand dollars one of them was dealt to him, and he pulled the other two out of his boot.

Economy is wealth. Even the stovepipe is coming out with its last winter's soot.

Facetiæ.

England's note to Afghanistan: "Whoa, Emir!"

This is the season in which to see a ball room dance.

A candidate is never tickled when the voter scratches him.

Mary had a little lamb. It was roasted and she wanted more.

The first thing a man takes to in this life is his milk; the last is bier.

It is not good for man to be alone, unless he holds both bowers to the ace.

A great many young men who swore off on the first of January have resumed.

The man who complains of his lot has probably neglected to pay for the curbing of it.

Man dons his chinchilla overcoat now, for it's the cold weather that makes his chin chilly.

An open countenance and a close mouth go far to secure you the respect of your fellow citizens.

Every closet hath its skeleton, if it's nothing more than the willow frame of an empty demijohn.

Why is a pawnbroker like a drunkard? Because he takes the pledge but cannot always keep it.

Whatever objection may be opposed to whipping, it is at least undeniable that it makes a boy smart.

"I don't like winter," said one pick-pocket to another. "Everybody has his hands in his pocket."

Occasionally a girl marries a man to save him. And she always saves him—from marrying some other girl.

The beauty of a man's parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

A clock at the Paris Exhibition fired off a pistol hourly. The exhibitor explained that it was to "kill time."

Medical professor—"What is there besides ether and chloroform to produce unconsciousness?" Student—"A club."

Truth is stranger than fiction. A man may know that he is a liar, and yet he'll feel decidedly strange when called one.

"'Tis home, where the heart is," as the chap said, who lovingly lingered at the home of another fellow's pretty sister."

Sad, indeed, is the condition of the man who is always thirsty for the liquor that tears the coat off his stomach and the shirt from his back.

He is dead now. He was a good dog. He had heard of Lazarus, and how the good dogs licked his sores. He tried to lick a buzz-saw. Selah.

No matter how hard it is to find a rocking chair during the day, a man is sure to fall over one when he is in search of the match box after dark.

In the eastern part of the State a man has a banana tree in blossom. He designs raising his own bananas, then he will know what he is stepping on.

When Katherine's husband was arrested for correcting that lady with a strap, he said it was a pity that a man should be arrested for strapping his skate.

Says Giles, "My wife and I are two, yet faith I know not why, sir!" Quoth Jack, "You're ten, if I think true—she's one and you're a cipher."

We no longer question the propriety of considering vessels in the feminine gender. They run each other down almost every day in the English channel.

"Fie! Mollie," quoth Reuben to Mary; "'tis a pity we two can't agree." "'Fie, Mollie' is good, sir," she answered, "but you'll find you can't Mollie-fie me."

Adolphe to Araminta, on their way to church: "How I would I were the prayer book you clasp so lovingly." Reply: "How I would you were, for then I could shut you up."

An Omaha girl recently received a present of a pair of twenty four button kid gloves from one of her admirers. She wrote him a letter of thanks, in which she frankly told him he had made a great mistake in the size, but she had remedied it by cutting off the feet and only wearing the legs.

A the funeral of a once famous actor in New York, some time ago, considerable delay was occasioned by the fact that the coffin would not fit in the sides of the hearse. Another hearse was brought, and a brother actor remarked: "You might know this was poor B——'s funeral. He was always late at rehearsal."

The country boys are the happiest. They can escort their lady home and lean over the gate, usually unmolested, until the weather interferes; but in the cities, just as you are breathing "love's young dream" at a late hour, the policeman of the beat is sure to come along and disturb your whole train of thought by passing presence.

The West Chester *Republican* gets off the following local queries: Is Brandy wine? Who did Thorn bury? What stream did the Ox ford? Is Kennet Square? Where did Pike land? What made the Doe Run? Who did Schuyl kill? What is the weight of a Kimber ton? Who did Blue Rock? Are Phoenixvillians all bad? Does Gum Tree stretch? How old is that New Garden? Why can't we all see Highland? What did Ber win? Who was Pocops son? What had Ercil don?

Philip Olwell, who killed T. Barnett while drunk at the Pona Valley House in Washington county, July 5, 1878, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A Patriarch at Thirty-Nine.

THE FOUNDER OF AN ORDER NUMBERING 110,000 MEMBERS.

The visit to New York of Justus H. Rathbone, the founder of the Order of the Knights of Pythias and Senior Past Supreme Chancellor of the Order, has awakened much interest among the officers and members for this section. Mr. Rathbone has not yet reached the prime of life, being just thirty-nine. He was born at Deerfoot, N. Y.; is tall but not too stout, and likely to live to a good age. He tells many stories about his tours in the west where the lodges he visited looked for a patriarch and hardly believed the young man before them was the originator of their order. Concerning the founding of the order, Mrs. Rathbone says that when he was nineteen he was teaching school in Michigan. The boys were anxious to get up a sort of a dramatic entertainment, but lacked ladies to take the female parts. To overcome this they wrote to a dramatic agency in New York to send them plays with as few female characters as possible. One of those sent happened to be "Damon and Pythias," and while reading it over young Rathbone thought he saw a good chance for a secret brotherly organization. He immediately wrote out the ritual, which he carried in his pocket for some years. During 1864 he was stationed in Washington as a military attache to the War Department. He gathered a few clerks of the different departments together, on the evening of February 15, and after duly binding them to secrecy, read the ritual of the Knights of Pythias, which pleased them so much that they immediately began to found a lodge. Then came jealousies and contentions, which threatened at times to sap the growth of the body. Mr. Rathbone fought against odds and finally succeeded in overcoming his opponents. Now the order numbers 110,000 members and has thirty-four grand lodges besides a supreme lodge. The initials of the order are F. C. B.—meaning "Friendship, Charity, Benevolence." As a token of the esteem and respect in which Mr. Rathbone is held the Supreme Lodge of the world presented him with a gold badge, which he carries with him. It has the shape of triangles centering on a hemisphere from which projects the heads of five spears, joined by a wreath of myrtle. On the uppermost triangle is the word "Friendship," and the date on which the first lodge was organized, Febraary 19, 1864. On the right-hand triangle is "Charity," and the date of the organization of the supreme body, and on the left triangle is "Benevolence," and the date of the appointment of the committee to design and procure the badge. On the border of the hemisphere is the inscription: "To Justus H. Rathbone. Founder of the Order." The badge is surmounted by a knight's vizier, to which is attached a blue silk ribbon. Across the centre of the ribbon is a gold bar on which are inscribed the words "Fons et origo."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Domestic Monthly.

The March number of this popular magazine comes to us with twenty-two of its large pages devoted to the interesting topic of fashions. Its entire attention is, of course, given to spring styles, concerning which it supplies all the information that any lady could possibly wish for at this season. The opening review gives a full account of the novelties in every department of the toilette which the spring will usher into vogue, which is followed by full and explicit discriptions of the numerous stylish costumes and garments shown on the plate and by illustrations. The department devoted to children's costumes also contains an admirable array of spring costumes and garments, with full descriptions; while the articles on early spring wraps, spring novelties, seasonable fabrics, trimmings, millinery, coiffures, *Lingerie*, and domestic art, provide an abundance of information on those topics. The handsome plate shows a very stylish in-door toilette.

The literary department contains some very choice literature, consisting principally of an installment of Mary Cecil Hay's charming serial, "Her Three Lovers;" an interesting sketch called "Her Child;" No. 5 in Eben E. Rexford's instructive series of "Flower Talks," and some very choice poetry by Paul H. Hayne and others. In addition, the always enjoyable Miscellany, Chatty Small Talk, instructive Household Department, admirable Critiques of New Books, clever "Mosaics," etc., help to make a very attractive number.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year inclusive of pattern premium. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

WIDE AWAKE FOR MARCH, 1879.—Wide Awake is always notable for some one paper of permanent value to both old and young; and in the March Wide Awake this "star paper" is of special interest. "The Perkins Institution for the Blind," with its dozen illustrations and its crayon potraits of Dr. Howe and Laura Bridgman. Also noticeable is No. III of the American Artists Series by S. G. W. Benjamin, giving a crayon portrait of R. Swain Gifford sketching out-of-doors, with a finely engraved copy of one of his latest paintings, "Little River, Dartmouth, Mass." The boys will enjoy the funny story of "Why don't He Catch a Fox?" by J. R. Stewart, with its four funny pictures by "Boz," and will laugh heartily over the pictorial four-page poem of "Johnny Skye and What Came of His Skating." There is a fine art poem by Margaret J. Preston, "The Child Raphael," accompanied by a lovely drawing, and Maurice Thompson has a Bear Hunting piece of verse. The little boys' serial, "Don Quixote, Jr.," by John Brownjohn, is very amusing; while "St. Olave's," big boys' schoo serial, is of breathless interest. "The Dogberry Bunch," the third serial, promises to be a very bright story. There is another of the true "Pet Stories" which have become a feature of Wide Awake, this time about "A Tame Crow." Then there is a Large Print story, and Puzzles and Music, and the report of what "The Wide Awake Helpers" (a society of the little readers of Wide Awake, with a membership all over the United States) have done this year for the poor children of Boston.

Only $2.00 a year. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston. *Now is a good time to subscribe. Ask the publishers of your weekly paper to send for* WIDE AWAKE *for you.*

WE have received from the Leonard Rhone Publishing Co., 1 Barclay street, New York, their reprint of the London *Quarterly Review* for January. Together with this book, this firm reprint the Edinburgh, Westminster and British *Quarterly Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, the subscription price to any one being $4 a year, or for all $15, the postage being prepaid by them. These works are all of the highest character, and should be in the house of every really intelligent family. There are a great many families in Centre county abundantly able to subscribe for all these works. Money spent for such literature is well spent, for it stores the mind with useful information, prompts to a nobler ambition and higher impulses. Parents having children just coming into active life should surround them on every side with good books to tempt them as you would tempt a dainty appetite with rare and luscuius fruits, and in this way they can hardly fail to be pleased with home and therefore lured away from haunts of temptation and sin. Would not money spent in this way be well spent, setting aside all considerations of how good books refine the manners and educate the mind? We believe that every family in the county should take the home papers, but they should not stop there—they should also take some of the best magazines and papers published in the country. The world don't starve the mind, but remember that if you would be a man or woman in the truest sense you must keep yourself supplied with good books, papers and magazines.

SCIENCE IN STORY is a great work for the young, and the secular and religious press all over the country have spoken in highest terms of it. It is humorous, instructive and just the thing to give children a knowledge of themselves. Its author is Dr. E. B. Foote, who wrote Medical Common Sense. Science in Story is in five volumes, for $5, or in one compact volume for $2. Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price. Evidences of Dr. Foote's success as a writer and practitioner is mailed free. If you wish to consult Dr. Foote, address letter to 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City. If you wish for any of his publications, address Muray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York City.

A Good Dictionary.

The Standard Dictionary is by far the best and most complete in the world—the Unabridged alone excepted. It is a book of nearly 1,000 pages, containing more than 80,000 distinct references, including all new scientific and obselete words. Will be sent postpaid anywhere on receipt of $1.50—Send stamp for catalogue of cheap books. Address, Levi's Book Store, 249½ Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE *Library Magazine* is what people of good literary taste have long been wanting. The neatest and handiest in form of all the monthlies, and very much the cheapest, it gives from the pens of the ablest living writers a choice variety of articles, both timely and entertaining. Number 2, just ready, contains articles by Gladstone, R. A. Proctor, Prof. Blaikie, Bayne, Julia Kavanagh, M. Monod, Canon Curteis and other writers less famous, but hardly less interesting. There are 128 pages, and the price is 10 cts. a number or $1 a year. American Book Exchange, publishers, 55 Beekman street, New York.

A NEW LITERARY MAGAZINE.—*The Library Magazine* of current foreign literature is announced by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York, the first number to appear January 15th. It will be similar in character to the well known *Littell's Living Age* and *Eclectic Magazine*, containing, in a year's numbers, about one-third as much matter as the former, and four-fifths as much as the latter. Monthly, 128 pages, $1.00 a year. Specimen number 10 cents.

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Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimers, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

	WINTER.		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55	p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25	a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35	a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40	a m
"	" Renovo	11 00	a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20	a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50	a m
"	" Williamsport	2 29	p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 25	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45	a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35	p m
"	" Williamsport	7 25	p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 40	p m
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40	a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14	a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55	a m
	arr at Harrisburg	11 55	a m
"	" Philadelphia	3 40	p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20	a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10	p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35	p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 45	p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35	a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40	a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
WESTWARD.		
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 01
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 26
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 3-12-1y

vol 11-8-tf

BELLEFONTE Music Store!

BUNNELL & AIKENS.

Pianos, Organs,

SEWING MACHINES

AND

SMALL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.

CHICKERING PIANOS,

(UPRIGHT AND SQUARE.)

ARION PIANOS, WATERS PIANOS and ORGANS,

ESTEY ORGANS, WOODS ORGANS.

Organs from 60 Dollars Upwards.

Pianos from 190 Dollars Upwards

Medical.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,

86 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES

flesh wounds,	frozen limbs,	salt rheum,
worms,	scald head,	chilblains,
burns,	cancers,	chapped hands,
scalds,	sores,	felons,
wounds,	stings,	ulcers,
festers,	wens,	shingles,
piles,	abcess,	stics,
bunions,	sprains,	freckles,
bites,	cuts,	boils,
warts,	blisters,	whitlows,
pimples,	corns,	tan,
itch,	ingrowing nails,	scurvy,
	nettle rash,	mosquito and flea bites, spider stings.

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 50 cents. 10-35-1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of

Before Taking. After Taking.

Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. vol-10-37-1y

Black Forest Oil Catarrh Remedy

WARRANTED TO CURE IN ALL CASES.

Where directions are followed. Sold by all druggists in one and two dollar packages. Patients using our remedy should write us fully of their cases, and we will send them special directions. If your druggist has not our remedy, write to us at once for sample package, circulars, &c Address, F. H. BOWER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., General agents for the United States and Canada

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Scive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE, Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE

Throat and Lungs

PERMANENTLY CURED.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S GREAT REMEDY,

"PSYCHINE"

taken in conjunction with his

COMPOUND EMULSION OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL

and hypophosphites of

LIME and SODA.

A FREE BOTTLE of each preparation sent by express to each suffering applicant sending their name, P. O. and Express address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, 181 Pearl St., N. Y. 9-4w

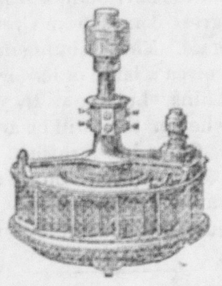
DIPHTHERIA!!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere. 9-4w

S. I. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENCINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf

Jewelry.

C. A. CALDWELL & CO

902 CHESTNUT ST. 902

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods

HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, FASHIONABLE BARBER, In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS, FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER. Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s

SELECT LIST

—OF—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

ADVERTISING

To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER, 10 Spruce St., New York

10 33 1y

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all we are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4t

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1y

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 130-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (6x8 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE Knights of Labor challenge President McGowen for an investigation.

THE occupants of the Commissioners' office are a heavy set of men, and their expenses are as proportionately heavy.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* asks: Will the next Congress want the flag of the defunct confederacy to float over the National Capitol?

THE President will veto the Supervisor amendment, should it pass the Senate. He regards this law as the only effective measure in his hands to prevent election frauds.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has received a staggering blow by the passage of a bill authorizing railroad companies to send telegraphic dispatches over their lines for the general public.

CHARLES W. ANGELL, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, plead guilty at Chicago last Thursday, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He might sing, "I wish I wasn't an Angell."

CHINA has 400,000,000 population, and the United States about 50,000,000. The difference might prove considerable should the two countries engage in war over the anti-Chinese matter. This result is not feared, however.

BEN BUTLER feasted the Greenback members of Congress not long ago. Let's see; didn't he feast the Greenback party of Massachusetts last fall? Seems to us he did spend something more than a cool hundred thousand in that campaign.

THE Memphis *Appeal* calls Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin a "popinjay and a crack-brain slanderer." Bragg's a Democrat, but because he refused to vote for, and opposed the rebel claims, this wide-mouthed secession sheet vents its spleen in the above manner.

THE Democrats of Georgia are alarmed at the growth of the Independent movement in that State, which is led by Alexander Stephens. Governor Colquitt, was in Washington last week, and expressed his fears as to the solidity of a Democratic congressional delegation at the next election.

SOUND the tocsin! beat the tom-tom! Let all the babies yell! for Potter has finished his report, and the country will be rid of the greatest humbug of the day. The majority of the committee report that Tilden was elected, and the minority believe that Hayes was elected. Farewell, Mr. Potter! Bring in a bored-out peach stone to catch the tears!

JOHN F. CAHILL, Mexican Consul at St. Douis, has received word from the city of Mexico, stating that the Minister of Public Works, Gen. Vicante Rival Palacios, has given orders for the erection of a building for the International Exposition which is to take place there in 1880. The work is progressing rapidly and all the materials for the construction of the building will be purchased from the United States. While the Exposition will be international in character, exhibits from this country are specially invited, and it is expected the Americans will make numerous and fine displays of their various goods, wares and machinery.

THE Democratic majority of the House of Representatives does not intend to give the Secretary of the Treasury any funds out of which to pay the arrears of pensions unless at the same time it strikes a blow at resumption. Mr. Monroe offered a bill which had the approval of Secretary Sherman, setting forth $20,000,000 from the proceeds of the $10 certificates recently authorized by Congress to pay this large bill, but it was defeated by the solid vote of the Democrats. Mr. Monroe and Secretary Sherman believed that if this bill should pass many of the pensioners who are entitled to arrears would invest their money in the new certificates and thus become interested in the public debt of the United States. The Democrats have now refused twice to make any provision for raising the money necessary to pay these arrears of pensions, and the Republicans have on both occasions voted in favor of the means proposed.

THE Amerhest, N. H., *Farmers' Cabinet*, says the first local influence felt from the anti-Chinese legislation in Congress, comes from Greenville, that State. The Columbian mills had received a large order for goods from China, but now they don't know whether they will be accepted or not. China has furnished a market for $100,000,000 of our manufactures annually, which if lost will be but a just punishment for our foolishness.

THE President has vetoed the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, for which he deserves the hearty thanks of every well meaning citizen. We shall refer to this next week at greater length.

A Turn in the Tide.

The following cheering synopsis of the signs of the times from Saturday's Philadelphia *Record* should be read:

With the advent of March and its blustering winds comes the opening of the spring trade.

The hotel registers show an increase of at least one-third over last year in the number of buyers arriving.

The railroads, which may be not inaptly termed the "weather guages" of trade, also report an enormous increase, especially in east bound tonnage. The amount of freight offered to the Pennsylvania Railroad is so great that they have not enough rolling stock to transport it. More flour, grain and meats are passing over the road than ever before, and according to the reports from different places a great increase in freights will take place during the present month. On the Reading railroad the freight shipment for February were largely in excess of those of the same month in 1878. This applies largely to the shipments of merchandise to interior towns in the State.

Railroad men say the trade prospect for the next three months is brighter than for any time since the war.

Iron is booming along. The demand is for more than can be supplied, and manufacturers are refusing orders for delivery three months hence at present quotations. Old stocks of pig iron are rapidly clearing out, and new furnaces are daily lighted, and consequently there are advancing prices and a healthier tone to coal and relative interests.

Coal men say that the market is empty from Maine to Georgia. That last year only 17,000,000 tons were consumed, and that the demand for this year will be 23,000,000, which is as much as can be transported. Of course, then they look for a profitable year.

Wholesale dry goods men foot up the totals of the past two months as far ahead of the same period in 1878. They say prices have been maintained by the firmness of the cotton market, while in some classes of goods there has been a slight advance. City-made is better than for many years.

One class of trade alone is dubious as to the spring outlook. The wholesale grocers say that the immense number of unemployed has restricted the business of the retail shops, and the result is that the retailers are only buying what they can pay for and sell. Trade with the West, however, is good.

Retail dry goods men are jubilant. As a rule, February is next to the dullest month in the year, but last month's sales equalled the April trade. Then, too, goods of better quality are bought. One retail house says it doubled its sales upon February of 1878.

So that, with an increase in buyers, with railroads offered more than they can handle, iron advancing in price and last month's sales showing heavy increases, there is good evidence that the tide has turned.

Civil engineers are in demand in the coal regions.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

What the Forthcoming Report will Probably Show—The Figures.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company occurs on Tuesday, the 11th of March, in Musical Fund Hall, but the annual report has been finally adopted by the directors, and will probably be made public to-day, if it can be furnished by the printers as soon as then. It will not be as long as usual, little space being devoted to anything more than the figures of the year's business. The earnings for the year, compared with 1877, are as follows:

	1877.	1878.	Differ.
Gross earnings...	$31,117,146	$31,636,734	$519,588
Expenses.....	19,028,467	18,468,993	559,474

A large part of this gain is due to the increased receipts from the New Jersey railroads, which show a deficit in meeting fixed charges of nearly $400,000 less than for 1877. The surplus after meeting all liabilities will be a little less than four million, of which three has been applied to paying off the floating debt of the Pennsylvania Company, and the balance to a two per cent. dividend and to reducing the floating debt of the Railroad Company, which was less than a million at the close of the year. By this time half of that has been paid off, and it is probable that by the day of the meeting there will be hardly a quarter of a million standing against the company. The floating debt has been a very light burden, for the company has found no difficulty of late in borrowing at four per cent. No changes in the Board are expected, or at least none are rumored, and it may be stated almost with absolute certainty that the present Board will be re-elected, as well as all the present officers of the company. The working of the Trust will be found to have proved very satisfactory, for although less than a quarter of a million—$50,000 a month since November—has been paid in all, the securities for which the company is guarantor have advanced very much in the last five months. The consolidated mortgage sixes, of which enough are held to retire the first mortgage that falls due next year, have advanced from 95 to 104 since October. When Pennsylvania sixes have gone from 81 to 101; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis sevens from 89 to above par; Pennsylvania Canal sixes from 60 to 65, and American Steamship Company sixes from 80 to 94¾. The company has no liabilities maturing this year, but during 1880 nearly eight millions fall due. Of this amount almost five millions is the first mortgage, which will be replaced by the consolidated mortgage, which then becomes the first and only mortgage upon the road, and can be sold considerably above par. The million of Elmira and Williamsport sevens can be renewed at a lower rate, and it is probable that the interest account will be largely diminished by the refunding operations of the next year.—*North American.*

IN the Senate at Harrisburg the act fixing the salaries of Judges of Commonwealth was amended and passed second reading. It provides that the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall receive $10,000 a year; Judges of the Courts for the First and Fifth Districts, $8,000; President and Associate Judges of the Twelfth District, $6,500; President and Associate Judges of the Third, Sixth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Forty-third Districts, $6,000; President and Associate Law Judges of the Second, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth and Forty-fourth Districts, $5,000; all the other Judges, $4,000.

LORD DUFFERIN, ex-Governor General of Canada, has been appointed to the British Embassy in St. Petersburg. The appointment is looked upon as a good one, and, coming from a party whose political views are not in accordance with Lord Dufferin, it seems a little more honorable than had it been awarded to some person who agrees with the Government.

JUDGE STANTON, the Additional Law Judge of Luzerne county, whom we mentioned not long ago as being in trouble, has resigned in order to escape impeachment. Stanton's course during his brief judicial career, was very undignified and unbecoming, and the sending in of his resignation saved him from trial and conviction by a court of impeachment.

HENRY W. PALMER, who made a ringing speech in Bellefonte during last fall's campaign, has been appointed Attorney General for this State. Mr. Palmer is a learned lawyer, and has a reputation for integrity, industry, and energy.

D. O. BARR, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, has been set up by the Tilden Democrats as their candidate for the next State Treasurer. Wallace was not consulted.

NEIGHBORING NEWS.

CLINTON.

Jefferson Pifer, of Porter, intends removing to Nebraska.

Renovo is agitating the formation of a military company.

The public schools of Lock Haven will continue two months longer.

The public schools of Wayne will close about the middle of March.

Bickel's Mill, at Beech Creek, has been running all winter and has a large stock yet on hand.

Six car loads of pipe have arrived at North Point for the Pipe Line that is to run to Williamsport.

Gamble, White & Co.'s mill, near Renovo, will cut six million feet this season—more than usual.

Mr. A. C. McClintock, of Cedar Springs, left last week for Indiana to take up his residence there.

Jacob Givler, of Renovo, has been an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since 1848.

Jack Shearer, of Beech Creek, while shoeing a horse had his leg broken by a horse falling on him.

Mr. M. A. Irvin, former proprietor of the Irvin House, Lock Haven, died in Mechanicsburg some time ago.

And now the borough of Mill Hall would like to have two voting precincts. It is scarcely large enough to have one.

The Messrs. McKean, of Beech Creek, will not rebuild the tannery recently destroyed by fire. They have purchased a tannery at Watsontown.

The Lock Haven school board, by a vote of 5 to 6, admitted a colored boy into the High School, upon a recommendation from the City Superintendent.

John Bickel, of Beech Creek, was hit on the head by a falling brick and knocked senseless. He was engaged, with others, in moving a house, and the brick fell from a chimney.

Mr. R. M. Patterson, formerly of Lock Haven, but now Secretary of the Altoona Coal and Mining Company, was married January 25th to Miss Mary G. Otey, who resides near Blacksburg, Va.

Geo. Weymouth, of Lock Haven, met with a serious accident on Tuesday a week. The *Democrat* says he was coming down stairs, and it is thought one of his crutches (he having lost a leg) caught on the steps and threw him over the baluster. He was found by Mrs. W., who heard his fall, in an insensible condition. He remained so for a long time, and when restored he was flighty. It was a case of concussion of the brain.

CLEARFIELD.

The West Clearfield M. E. church cleared about $200 by a festival not long ago.

About 200 Clearfield people are advocating an extension of the deer-hunting season.

Snubbing posts have been driven into the ground near Bigler's mill for the use of raftsmen.

Clearfield will have a lecture pretty soon, to be delivered under the auspices of the Leonard Library.

The Methodist church of Clearfield now holds its weekly prayer meetings on Wednesday instead of Thursday night.

Wolves are so plenty in Clearfield that persons are pursued by the varmints. Not long age one man had to run for his life. He says there must have been six wolves on his track.

Tom Cooper is again occupying his "frame" on the Clearfield *Republican*, after an absence of several weeks. Although Tom's "form" is rather elongated, and he don't "quoin" many words while in conversation, he makes a good "impression" wherever he goes.

In an article on Clearfield coal, the *Reveille* says: "We are satisfied that with careful analysis Franklin coal will yield 75 per cent. of pure carbon; and that Eureka, Penn, Sterling and the old Moshanon coal, with mines on Goss run, will not lack more than one or two per cent. of reaching that amount."

MIFFLIN.

The parade at Lewistown on Washington's birthday was a success.

John P. Arnold and family of Granville, are removing to Michigan.

The *Democrat* complains that one passenger car from Milroy on Saturday is not sufficient.

The heaviest tax payers have taken action to sell the county poor house and to abolish the board of directors.

E. Landis Romick has been awarded the contract for building a new school house at Soradoville, for $450.

J. H. Wilson, a night watchman, was killed near Mattawanna by an express train on Sunday night of last week.

W. H. Keller, of Lewistown, had the ends of three of his fingers badly cut by a running circular saw, while at work in his mill.

F. Huffnagle died at his residence in Beavertown from the injuries he received from falling on a circular saw at Soradoville.

Eugene Miller, of Milroy, was seriously injured on Thursday last at Miller's saw mill by being kicked in the face by a vicious mule.

Lewistown is excited over the sudden disappearance of a young man who boarded at the Junction. Some allege that he was foully dealt with.

A freight train on the main line run into a lot of sheep belonging to H. G. Martin, between the two bridges west of Lewistown, but killed only one.

James W. McEwen, Esq., editor of the Rensselaer, Ind., *Sentinel*, is at present visiting his parents in Lewistown. He was many years ago an employe in the *Democrat* office, and subsequently editor of the Lock Haven *Democrat*.

Mrs. Johnson Mutthersbough, of Lewistown, while at the wash tub run a needle, which was among the clothing, into the fleshy part of her hand, where it broke in half, the pointed part remaining in the flesh so deep that she could not endure the operation necessary to cut it out. —*Gazette.*

HUNTINGDON.

Public sales are numerous in the county.

The new penitentiary will have 1,280 cells.

Huntingcon will have a poultry association.

It is said that a furnace will be erected at McConnellstown next summer.

John Berry, Esq., a Huntingdon lawyer, has announced his intention of entering the ministry.

Capt. Gayton, of Mapleton, is confined to his house by injuries received from a fall on the ice.

Captain Wilson, of Alexandria has retired from the Greencastle *Local Press* on account of ill health.

Mr. R. Hare Powell intends erecting a furnace on the line of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad.

Judging from the number of cases of sickness reported by the Huntingdon papers, that town must be very unhealthy.

Sixty-two persons have professed conversion in the West Huntingdon M. E. chapel since the present revival commenced.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A., at their rooms last Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, was well attended. The first quarter hour was devoted to a service of song exclusively, and this was followed by a prayer and experience meeting. Mr. Baker, secretary of the Camden M. E. Church Association, conducted the services.

General News.

The widow of Charles Dickens is seriously ill.

Both Houses of Congress held sessions on Sunday last.

Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, died on the 21st of February.

A diamond thief was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in New York last week.

Great storms raged in Italy last week, and property of all kinds suffered severely.

Work has been commenced at Madrid on the buildings for the International Exhibition in 1880.

The Ocean House at Long Branch, N. J., was injured by fire to the extent of $1,500 to $2,000 on Saturday night.

Ex-Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, who is, it is said, will be the next Minister to Berlin, is a fine German scholar.

The Connecticut Board of Health examine all ships that bring rags from ports that are infected with the black plague.

Senator Christiancy will start for Peru this week. His son, Geo. C. Christiancy, will go with him, and Mrs. Christiancy will stay in this country.

Fifty citizens of Pekin and Peoria, Ill., have been arrested for complicity in whisky frauds. Some of them are among the most prominent and wealthy citizens.

On Wednesday night a stage containing four passengers was halted near Peg Leg station, Texas, by two highwaymen, who ordered the passengers out singly and took their valuables.

A fire at Reno, Nevada, Sunday morning destroyed the entire business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000, with only $150,000 insurance. Five persons were burned to death.

Anthony Forst, 18 years of age, of Harlem, was terribly burned Sunday by falling into a vat of solution of potash at the hat factory of H. A. Eames, in New York. An attempt was made to take him to the hospital, but he died in the ambulance.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, '79.

Neither House of Congress can escape its just share of responsibility for the backward condition of much of the business before them. The little episode in the Senate the other night when the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputies were ordered out into the midnight darkness to the boarding-houses, hotels and residences of Senators to bring enough of them in that august body to make up a quorum, and the failure of the malingerers to respond till hours afterwards, or not at all, shows with what contempt they treat their own rules and decrees. Several of them were reported as having refused to open their doors to receive the mandate of their fellows at the Capitol; others who were notified, vouchsafed no reply to the messengers and went to the Senate when they got ready, which was about 1 o'clock the following P. M. I need not say that if either House was to devote itself one-half as assiduously to business five hours per day during five days of the week while session lasts, as the average business man does, night sessions would rarely be necessary. And if any private citizen of the country other than a member had been guilty of similarly contemptuous treatment of a senatorial mandate, he would likely have been thrust into the black hole, there to remain a prisoner until he had humbled and purged himself of his contempt by an abject apology at the bar of the Senate; and we should have been regaled by any number of stereotyped speeches at the daring and presumptious disregard of the rights, dignity and perogatives of the upper House. Ever since the House fell under the Democratic sway, the rule requiring the regular annual Appropriation bills to be reported within thirty days from date of convening or assigning a valid reason for failure to do so, has been as completely ignored as though it had no existence. But every year the same boasts have been heard that they were not going to wait thirty days, but that the bills were going to be reported within two weeks at the very farthest, and just as regularly they have been delayed up to a point so near the end of the session that the Senate committee has had only a few days in which to consider bills whose aggregate ran way up in the hundred millions. With few exceptions the same inefficiency, indolence and neglect have marked the management of all business in the House. Making every possible allowance for their inexperience and taking into the account every demerit of Republican management when in control, no unbiased observer will deny the superiority of Republican statesmanship as compared with their opponents in the transaction of public business. And I do not hesitate to say that the Republicans never even during the war when mens' passions and prejudices were at white heat, were guilty of the flagrant partisan outrages in the matter of contested seats that have characterized an almost unvarying line of decisions in favor of Democratic contestants, regardless of facts and in notorious defiance of every principle of law and equity. The Bisbee-Finley case is one in point. The evidence left room for not so much as the shadow of a doubt of Bisbee's election, and of the repudiation of Finley by a comparatively large majority. Yet Finley was awarded the seat, because that was necessary to give a show of consistency to the Democratic claim that Tilden carried the State (Florida.) Unless the mass of voters have become wholly indifferent to the vindication of popular government, the exhibition of Bourbonism in this case will be properly rebuked at the next general election, though it was sought to impart an appearance of impartiality by awarding Metcalf (of Missouri) a seat he has always occupied and whose right to it has never been seriously questioned. Nothing better was expected of self-acknowledged renegades than that they should vote to retain the notorious Hamburg massacre. Butler in the senatorial seat he has usurped despite the committee's report showing he had no more right to it than George Francis Train had to the Presidency. It was shown after an exhaustive investigation that Carbin was legally elected and that Butler's pretended election by a mob was a fitting finale to the campaign of outrage, bloodshed and outright murder, that he personally directed. In the face of all this a man elected to represent the sturdy Republicanism of one of our great central States, threw his influence and vote with the Democrats, practically endorsing the horrible atrocities of the red-shirted Ku Klux. It is the general verdict that the question envaluing the repeal of the law so that every Democratic rough can vote as early and often as he pleases was badly managed by House Republicans. Every difference upon which hinges an extra session is or soon will be before conference committees and they will likely be decided before this is in print.

"Serves him just right" is the almost uniform tone of comment on the pummeling given Donn Piatt by "Billy" McGarrahan.

DE SOTO.

MAINE NEWS.—Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, billiousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.*

10-2t

THE MODERN SCHOOL TEACHER.

'Twas Saturday night, and the teacher sat
Alone her task pursuing;
She averaged this and she averaged that
Of all her class was doing.
She reckoned percentage—so many boys
And so many girls all counted,
And marked all the tardys and absentees,
And to what all the absence amounted.

Names and residence wrote in full,
Over many columns and pages;
Canadian, Teutonic, African, Celt,
And averaged all the ages,
The date of admission of every one
And cases of flagellation;
And prepared a list of graduates
For the county examination.

Her weary head sank low on her book,
And her weary heart still lower,
For some of her pupils had little brain
And she could not furnish more.
She slept, she dreamed; she died, it seemed,
And her spirit went to Hades,
And they met her there with a question fair,
"State what per cent. your grade is?"

Ages had slowly rolled away,
Leaving but partial traces,
And the teacher's spirit walked one day
In the old familiar places.
A mound of fossilized school reports
Attracted her observation—
As high as the State House dome, and as wide
As Boston since annexation.

She came to the spot where they buried her bones,
And the ground was well built over;
But laborers digging threw out a skull
Once planted beneath the clover.
A disciple of Galen wandering by
Paused to look at the diggers,
And plucking the skull up looked through the eye
And saw it was lined with figures.

"Just as I thought," said the young M. D.;
"How easy it is to kill 'em!
Statistics ossified every fold
Of cerebrum and cerebellum."
"It's a great curiosity sure," said Pat;
"By the bones you can tell the 'creature.'"
"Oh, nothing strange," said the doctor; "that
Was a nineteeth century teacher!"

—*Selah.*

Additional Local Matters.

—Examine Valentines' bargains in coffees, teas, sugars etc.

—An extra freight train came in from Lock Haven on Saturday night.

—Competitive drills among the companies of the National Guard are in order.

—Daniel Garman, Esq., left last Friday for Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health.

—A number of sidewalks in town will need repairing as soon as the snow and slush disappears.

—The wigwam Sabbath-school has donated to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions the large sum of $250.

—Dr. Calder left Bellefonte last Thursday for Harrisburg, where he is making financial arrangements for the college.

—James Williams, Esq., left on Monday for Centralia, Schuylkill county, where he will manage a large store for Joseph C. Bright.

—The King of Day looked beautiful on Saturday evening during the few minutes preceding the time of his bidding us good evening.

—Charles Fritcher, now owns a controlling interest in the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*. "Frich" is a good newspaper man, and will succeed.

—Jacob Malin, of Port Royal, Juniata county, a freight brakeman, was killed at Altoona last Friday evening by having his head crushed between the bumpers.

—Mr. Wm. R. Jenkins, of the firm of W. P. Duncan & Co., machinists, has invented a new water wheel governor that gives promise of being the best in the market.

—The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says Joe Furey, of the *Watchman*, seriously contemplates joining the ministry of the United Brethren church. There's millions in it, Joe.

—Sleighing has been awfully poor about the REPUBLICAN office. The boss and the "hands" have been waiting all winter for a favorable opportunity to trot out their dapple grays.

—It will be gratifying to the friends of the State College to know that the $80,000 appropriated by the Legislature have been realized, and the First National Bank, of this place, is paying the same.

—Mrs. Mendenhall entertained about sixty of her friends last Friday evening at her residence near Boalsburg. Excellent refreshments were served, and all present had an enjoyable time.

—The *Evening Mirror*, of Altoona, has changed its politics from Independent to Democratic, and will hereafter be known as the *Democratic Call*. We believe it will soon be *Call*-ed from the field.

—Rev. Calvin Gephart, of the York, Pa., Evangelical church, spent Saturday and Sunday week in Bellefonte, visiting friends. Rev. Gephart's home was formerly at Millheim, where his near relatives yet reside.

—A good many people were disappointed because Louis Doll didn't sell his damaged stock of boots and shoes last Saturday, as per advertisement. Messrs. F. W. Crider and James Sommerville purchased the whole lot for $750.

—Our little notice of the Old Maid's Literary Society of Lock Haven has spread far and wide over the State. Some of our exchanges are so cruel as to state that the newspapers seriously contemplate quitting the business, as the "O. M's" take the rag off the bush for newsgathering.

—Editor Over, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, is out for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Blair county. We should like to see Mr. Over nominated, as he is deserving of the honor.

—Rev. Mr. Bell, pastor of the Baptist church at Lewisburg, Pa., filled the Presbyterian pulpit last Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Laurie spent the day in Columbia, assisting Dr. Erskine, of that place, with communion.

—The slopes of California are covered with green grass, and the sweet-scented violets spring up by the wayside, while here in Bellefonte we have the fragrant slush puddles, and the hardy ash heap blooms by the wayside.

—Hon. Samuel Gililland, of Boalsburg, was among the callers at the REPUBLICAN office on Saturday. Mr. Gililland represented Centre county in the Legislature in 1858, when salaries were much lower than they are at present.

—A couple of Sunbury bloods were in town a few nights ago and made themselves conspicuous by their bad behavior. The town was spared from their presence on Sunday, as they left on the 8:30 train, just in time to save their hides from a sound threshing.

—The funeral services of Mrs. Houser were preached in the M. E. church, Houserville, last Sunday by Rev. William Groh, of Boalsburg. The deceased was in the seventy-ninth year of her age, and leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

—John C. Miller & Co., at the model book store, are now opening the finest assortment of wall paper ever brought to Bellefonte. This stock comprises every variety from the common brown bock to the finest bronze and gilt. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing. Their stock of window shading and fixtures is unsurpassed.

—Any person having knowledge of the whereabouts of Augustus Fry, late of the 13th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Cavalry, who was captured as a prisoner of war on the 16th of September, 1864, during rebel cattle raid below Petersburg, Va., will confer a favor by sending his present P. O. address to the postmaster at Philipsburg, Pa. 10 2t

—Last Friday week Mr. William Huey, superintendent of the central experimental farm, shipped three full blood Alderny calves to Mr. E. B. Gett, Huntingdon county. Mr. Huey enjoys an enviable reputation, in this and neighboring counties, for the fine stock which he keeps. A fine Alderny bull calf, which he now offers for sale, is worthy the attention of stock raisers.

—On Saturday night last some hungry thief stole several quarts of oysters from J. L. Rote, the High street grocer. The delicious bivalves were in a stone crock, and the fellow who took them either dropped the crock in turning the corner at Glenn's photograph car, or fell while making the swing. At any rate, upon examination, the oysters were found on the crossing, but the man who gobbled them was absent.

State News.

Reading has its first colored constable.

The Supreme Court meets at Philadelphia on the 10th of March.

A boiler exploded near St. Joe on Tuesday of last week and instantly killed H. C. Porterfield.

Clearfield is the largest county in area in the State, containing as it does, 1,656 square miles.

On the 25th ult., two large boilers at Laurer's Reading brewery exploded, damaging the building to the extent of $3,000.

Henry Atzerodt, a well-known citizen of Hanover, and a man of wealth, has deserted his family because of criminal relations with a servant girl.

Five acres of the Pennsylvania coal company's land caved in at Pittston on Wednesday last. A large brick school house near by was totally wrecked.

The telegraph line of the Producer's pipe line is up from Williamsport to Coudersport, which gives the latter place its first telegraphic communication.

Governor Hartranft was given possession of the Philadelphia post-office on Saturday. His bond is $250,000. Mr. Snowden, late P. M., also took charge of the mint on that day. His bond is only $100,000.

On Saturday last John Simmondirger and son were badly burned at Tremont by the explosion of sulpher, while working in a coal mine. John Philips, of the Cameron colliery fell down a breast and was fatally injured.

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY.—Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, ond the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.* 10-2t

List of Traverse and Grand Jurors for March and April Courts.

The following is a list of the Traverse Jurors for the Adjourned Court, commencing March 10th:

David Burrell, mason, Gregg
C A Hoffer, student, Bellefonte
A E Wolf, teacher, Miles
Charles Miller, farmer, Ferguson
James Walt, farmer, Ferguson
John A Mull, merchant, Rush
C H Kephart, farmer, Patton
Frank Weaver, farmer, Spring
D L Meek, farmer, Patton
Henry Thompson, farmer, Liberty
Harry Love, merchant, Half Moon
W P Duncan, merchant, Philipsburg
Robert Glenn, farmer, Ferguson
J B Grove, farmer, Gregg
Samuel Van Tries, gentleman, Bellefonte
Michael Duck, farmer, Potter
Robert Meek, farmer, Ferguson
Henry Boozer, saddler, Potter
John D Thompson, farmer, Liberty
Abraham Hamilton, farmer, Spring
L D Stover, farmer, Haines
Jacob Moyer, farmer, Penn
William Clevenstein, laborer, Walker
John L Hamill, gentleman, College
John Alley, farmer, Ferguson
T J Mingle, agent, Harris
John McDermott, mason, Bellefonte
W M Holmes, gentleman, Spring
John Grove, farmer, Potter
Adam Shaffer, farmer, Miles
Luther Kurtz, farmer, Haines
Thomas Hull, laborer, Union
Jos Hoy, farmer, Ferguson
John J Gobeen, farmer, Ferguson
Ephriam Glenn, farmer, Benner
David Bird, farmer, Potter

GRAND JURORS FOR APRIL COURT, BEGINNING ON THE FOURTH MONDAY:

J S Proudfoot, inn-keeper, Boggs
John T Fowler, lumberman, Taylor
James Eckenroth, farmer, Spring
John A Wolfe, merchant, Snow Shoe
David H Young, farmer, Ferguson
Hays Hartsock, farmer, Union
John B Lee, farmer, Potter
Noah Corman, teacher, Miles
James A Keller, farmer, Potter
Philip Shook, farmer, Gregg
Joel Morris, cabinetmaker, Miles
Geo Musser, farmer, College
J C Burkett, laborer, Miles
Jacob Bottorf, farmer, College
Wm Everhart, farmer, College
John W Toner, merchant, Liberty
Geo Sholl, farmer, College
Wm S Smith, teacher, Penn
Geo R Williams, farmer, Worth
Wm G Irwin, farmer, Union
Mathias Gowland, machinist, Philipsburg
E A Davis, jeweler, Philipsburg
M J Hall, laborer, Miles
Henry Walkey, carpenter, Bellefonte

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 28:

James McClure, saddler, Bellefonte
W E Fisler, farmer, Boggs
Frank Bowersox, farmer, Penn
Chas Long, laborer, Rush
James A McClintic, farmer, Gregg
Jacob Hoover, Jr., Union
W P Humes, banker, Bellefonte
John W Cook, merchant, Bellefonte
Wm C Wilkey, carpenter, Milesburg
Robert McFarlane, merchant, Bellefonte
Jas Corman, farmer, Miles
John Barnhart, farmer, Spring
H M Stewart, farmer, Huston
Alfred Jones, blacksmith, Philipsburg
John T Lucas, clerk, Boggs
John H Biddle, farmer, Patton
Wm Sisiger, merchant, Liberty
Jack McClellan, machinist, Bellefonte
John Swartz, farmer, Benner
J D Gile, laborer, Rush
Joseph F Williams, merchant, Huston
A A Frank, clerk, Penn
Jacob Dinges, saddler, Potter
A J Bell, mason, Spring
Samuel Bailey, farmer, Harris
W H Campbell, manufacturer, Boggs
Wm P Harris, farmer, Walker
J B Gobeen, farmer, Ferguson
James P Frank, farmer, Miles
S G Guttilius, dentist, Penn
H H Wiser, tinner, Penn
C F Yearick, farmer, Marion
E C Bender, lumberman, Philipsburg
Isaac Miller, carpenter, Bellefonte
Clay Rodgers, farmer, Walker
Joseph Baker, farmer, College
Jacob R Leathers, farmer, Howard twp
Jacob Sankey, gentleman, Penn
Wm Heckman, farmer, Gregg
Lewis Grim, teacher, Miles
J C Smith, merchant, Penn
Wm Butler, farmer, Boggs
John S Thompson, clerk, Huston
James Zimmerman, farmer, Boggs
Wm Grove, farmer, College
James L Mullhollan, machinist, Bellefonte
Samuel Goodhart, merchant, Walker
L W Kimport, farmer, Potter

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 5TH

James Woodring, farmer, Worth
H M Dennings, farmer, Worth
Wm Idding, farmer, Union
Theo Gordon, gentleman, Bellefonte
Frank Detwiler, carpenter, Haines
R B Hosterman, farmer, Harris
W H Neff, cabinetmaker, Howard borough
Matthew Evans, roller, Boggs
John Wolf, farmer, Miles
J W Collins, justice, Rush
D Z Kline, gentleman, Bellefonte
W E McWilliams, gentleman, Ferguson
Geo P Hall, farmer, Union
Geo W Fleck, farmer, Boggs
Wm E McWilliams, millwright, Rush
John F Downing, farmer, Half Moon
Henry Corman, farmer, Miles
Andrew Harter, farmer, Penn
Henry Krumrine, farmer, Gregg
A J Gardner, carpenter, Howard borough
James Sommerville, engineer, Bellefonte
Joel Johnston, farmer, Ferguson
J H Lingle, book-keeper, Bellefonte
Robert Gardner, farmer, Ferguson
Wm B Bitner, huckster, Gregg
W T Twitmire, tinner, Bellefonte
D F Luse, painter, Potter
Jacob Gobble, farmer, Walker
James Gates, farmer, Snow Shoe
Wm Derstine, tailor, Bellefonte
J K Holter, farmer, Boggs
M J Decker, farmer, Potter
D W Holt, merchant, Rush
Samuel Ellenberger, farmer, Half Moon
John R Burd, saddler, Miles
Alex McCoy, farmer, Potter

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Leonard Rhone.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—You appear of late very much annoyed that I should send my letters on Grange matters to our State organ, the *Farmer's Friend*, and not to you in manuscript. Perhaps, if you reflect a little, you will find that it is more your fault than any one else's that repels Patrons from sending their communications to your paper. When the State Grange was in Bellefonte, we held a public meeting for the benefit of all who might come. You were present to take notes at your pleasure as well as the other editors in town; but unlike the others, you came out in your paper in a flurry, calling the highest officer in the State Grange, Colonel Piollet "a demagogue and a brawler," when you knew that every word he said was true, and the half was not told how the farming and laboring classes have been robbed of the proceeds of their labor, and have to bear the burdens of taxation without representation. This appeared to give great offense to the REPUBLICAN, and it railed out on a stranger in your own town, a spotless private citizen; a man beloved by the Patrons of Pennsylvania, and their highest officer, who has done more for the farmers of Pennsylvania than any other man in the State: one who has endured exposure and persecution because he was organizing the class upon whose industry depend all the other interests of society.

You would remind me that farming is a distinct business, in which those who follow its pursuits never become too proficient. I agree with you that no class can know too much of their business. But farming consists of more than raising large crops. Is it not of equal importance to market those crops after they are produced? But you say that the farmer cannot follow his products to the consumer. Personally, he cannot by himself; but by co-operative combination he can, as has been practically illustrated during the past year by the patrons of Centre county through their co-operative Live Stock Association. Although in its infancy, it has successfully established a direct trade between farmers in the interior and dairymen in the East, without the loss of a single dollar. What may we not expect in the future from this Association of farmers controlling their own stock in the market? When we have a horse or cow or any other farm stock ready for market, we need not wait and wait as under the old system till they go out of the market; but we simply need to notify the association and it will come and pay the highest cash price. Should an amount of profit accumulate in the association at the end of the year, the stockholders get six per cent. interest, and the balance of the profits are divided among those who patronize the Association, according to the amount of their sales to it, under the same system of co-operation known as the "Rochdale Pioneers," of England, which has been in practical operation for thirty years, and in France for twenty-five years. What has been applicable to the marketing of farm stock is even more applicable in the sale of farm produce. Let me illustrate, if it does not take up too much of your paper. When I returned from the fourth session of the State Grange, (held at Meadville) I staid over night in Lock Haven. In the morning I noticed a number of wagons attending the curbstone market. I went among them to learn their system of doing business. Among those attending I noticed farmers, wives and daughters standing shivering and freezing in the cold, competing to get sale for their products; frequently underbidding one an other, causing bitter feelings when they should have been helping each other; right in sight, too, of the market-house that should be controlled by the farmers of Clinton county, and could be by simply combining in small sums, under the Rochdale system, which would soon aggregate to thousands of dollars; by which one or two persons of their own appointment could do more business, at a better profit, in comfortable quarters, than all the farmers at the curbstone market. It would also give better satisfaction to the citizens of any town, by always knowing where they could be supplied with produce in the best and most desirable condition.

This is what the Grange is laboring to accomplish among the farmers by massing small sums till they become a large capital, enabling the farmers to buy and sell together, controlling their products in the markets of the world. You will doubtless exclaim that this is very well in theory, but it won't work in practice. Allow me to cite to you the farmers of California. They have broken the Wheat Combination at San Jose, at Stockton, at Antioch, at Mateneci; they have their own wharves and system of warehouses, with a grain trade amounting to millions of dollars.

In making reply to your strictures on my correspondence in the *Farmer's Friend*, allow me to say that I have no time to waste in personalities. I may at some time speak of the social and educational advantages of the Grange.

LEONARD RHONE.

Centre Hall, March 3, 1879.

LEMONT, FEB. 28, 1879.

Editor REPUBLICAN:—Will you allow me to remind the readers of your paper that our new constitution says that no railroad shall grant free passes at a discount to any person except officers or employees of the company. No doubt the object of having that inserted in the constitution was to prevent members of the Legislature from taking free passes, which would bring them under obligations to railroad companies, or, in other words, they become the employees of the company. How many of the members are taking their free rides on the Pennsylvania railroad? I don't know, but we do know that our Boalsburg member came home on the third day after the meeting of the Legislature with his free pass in his pocket. Would it not be advisable for the party that nominated and elected him to call him home to remain in his shop, as his services there would be of more advantage to the people of Pennsvalley than his remaining in Harrisburg, favoring a company that has acted so fraudulently towards them in the completion of their railroad?

HONESTY.

Unionville Election.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—If you will refer to your file of the *Watchman*, of about this date one year ago, you will see that the Democracy of this borough was successful in electing their men; in fact made a clean sweep, and promised that we might expect the same thing again. We met them once more at the late election, and found them not worthy of our steel. We elected our ticket easily. Our majority on borough officers is 17½ and on township officers 9 1-7.

Coffee Pot Wallace the Democrats placed where we couldn't get a stroke at him, or we would have laid him where he deserves—in the rear of older Democrats. He was elected inspector. Our men did no electioneering, promised no "Copenhagen." It was *right* that accomplished the matter. Yours, GIBSON.

Unionville, Feb. 24.

READING NOTICES.

"A SAD SIGHT TO BEHOLD."—Some four weeks since a man, or rather a walking skeleton came to CRITTENTON'S Patent Medicine Depot, No. 7 sixth Avenue, New York, completely exhausted just riding from Fourteenth street, near Ninth Avenue. He took a chair, and after regaining sufficient strength, informed Mr. C., that he had been given up by his physicians to die, from what they termed to be a severe case of Consumption—one lung being entirely gone, and the other more or less affected. He says, "MR. CRITTENTON, will your article, which I have seen advertised (meaning HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR), cure or give me relief?" I gravely informed him that it was a very bad case, and one which I was afraid it had run too long; but advised him to try one bottle, as it certainly could do him no harm, and see the effect; explaining, at the same time, that HONEY AND HOREHOUND soothed and scatered all irritations and inflamations, and the Tar Balm cleansed and cleared the throat and air passages leading to the lungs, and additional ingredients kept the organs cool, moist and in healthy action. He took my advice, bought a bottle and went away. On Saturday he again came into the store, with a light step and a smiling countenance; stated that he used the first bottle, and found so much relief that he felt encouraged, and at different times since he sent for seven more botiles, which he had used, and believed himself permanently cured; said he should recommend it to all of his friends and acquaintances, which, as he said, were many, as he was a man of wealth and influence. The price of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is only fifty cents a bottle. Thus you will see this gentlemen was cured for $4, after paying hundreds of dollars to physicians. Sold at all drug stores at 50 cents and $1. Large size much the cheapest to buy.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. 9-4w

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debillity and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 9-4w

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symtoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting but has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symtoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in one dollar bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Six bottles for five dollars, or one dollar per bottle.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worms in two hours alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. 9-4t

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jacob Nihart, deceased, late of Marion township, Centre county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated.

March 3, 1879. S. H. BENNISON, Walker P. O., Centre Co. 9-6t Administrator.

FOR RENT.—The large Brick House on East Linn street, next to the residence of M. W. Cowdrick, Esq. Also, a convenient frame house on Lamb street.

3-6w DANIEL RHOADS, Bellefonte.

New Advertisements.

THE

MYSTERY SOLVED.

SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS,

—AT—

HAMILL & THOMPSON'S

MODEL STORE,

State College, Pa.,

you will find a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and everything usually found in a first-class country store, at prices to suit the times.

STATIONERY, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CONFECTIONERY & FRUITS,

FRESH AND CHOICE.

We respectfully ask our friends to call and examine our stock, consult your own interest; call and be convinced.

HAMILL & THOMPSON.

vol 11-8-3m

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
Photograph Albums,
Stationery,
Pocketbooks,
Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Window Shadows and Fixtures
Toilet Sets,
Fancy Chinaware,
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.

11-6

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Thompson & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent—James I. Thompson withdrawing.

JOHN I. THOMPSON,
JAMES I. THOMPSON,
THEO. S. CHRIST.

LEMONT, PA., JAN. 1, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business of general merchandising, at the same place, under the firm name of Christ & Thompson. All settlements to be made by us. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

THEO. S. CHRIST,
8-3t JOHN I. THOMPSON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the account of Wm. Allison, Jr., guardian of Hannah Daughenbaugh, minor child of Daughenbaugh, deceased. The undersigned auditor appointed by said court, to hear and determine exceptions to said account, and to restate the account in accordance with his findings, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Thursday, the 20th day of March, A. D., 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All parties interested will please attend.

9-3t WILBUR F. REEDER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE county, in the matter of the estate of Philip Hoover, deceased, the undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Samuel Hoover, administrator of deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, March 18th, 1879, at 10:30 a. m. when and where all persons interested may attend.

8-3w D. S. KELLER, Auditor.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Branson Knitting Machine Company will be held at the office of Beaver & Gephart, Bellefonte, Pa., on Monday, the 24th day of March, 1879, at 7 o'clock p. m., to consider and vote upon the issue of preferred stock of the corporation, in accordance with the permission of the 16th section of the act of 29th April, 1874, relating to corporations.

8-4t ISAAC MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons not to meddle or interfere with the following articles, now in the hands of Andrew A. Walker, the undersigned having purchased them at constable's sale, on February 1, 1879: Two horses, 1 cow, 2 heifers, 6 hogs, 1 pair bob sleds, 1 plow, and household furniture. 9-3t* THEIL & ROBB.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Dr. J. M. McCoy, late of Boggs township, deceased. Claims against the same and debts due the estate can be settled with FRANK McCOY,
11-6t Administrator.

CAUTION.—I do hereby caution all persons against meddling with the following property, to wit: One buggy, 1 bay mare, 1 spring wagon, 1 set harness. The same was purchased at constable sale and loaned to H. H. Wasson by me, PETER SHULTZ.
Houserville, Feb. 24, 1879. 9-3t

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefotne, Pa. 11-8-1f

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalcominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

TEACHERS WANTED $50 to $100 or $200 PER MONTH, during the Spring and Summer. For full particulars address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-4w

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

To Prevent Fraud in the Sale of Fertilizers.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, through its efficient and energetic secretary, Thomas J. Edge, of Chester county, prepared and presented to the Legislature last winter the following bill, which for some reason failed to pass. We understand that the bill will be again presented at present session.

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that every package of commercial fertilizer sold, offered or exposed for sale within this Commonwealth, shall have plainly stamped upon it the name of the manufacturer, and an analysis stating the percentage therein contained of nitrogen, or its equivalent in ammonia in an available form of potash, soluble in distilled water of phosphoric acid, soluble in a neutral solution of cirate of ammonia, at a temperature of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and the percentage of phosphoric acid not thus soluble: Provided, that no analysis shall be required for packages of fertilizers which are sold, offered or exposed for sale at a less price than twenty dollars per ton, or which may contain none of the above named constituents.

Sec. II. Every manufacturer or importer of commercial fertilizers, as specified in section one of this act, shall on or before the first day of May next ensuing, and annually thereafter, before offering the same for sale in this Commonwealth, make affidavit, in the office of the Secretary of State, of the amount of each of said commercial fertilizers sold within the State during the last preceding year; and if the said amount shall, in any case, be less than twenty tons, he, or they, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act. If the said amount shall exceed twenty tons, and not more than one hundred tons, he or they shall pay the State Treasurer ten dollars annually for each and every such article of commercial fertilizer. If the said amount shall exceed one hundred tons, and be not more than five hundred tons, he or they shall pay the annual fee of twenty-five dollars for each, as aforesaid, and if the amount shall be in excess of five hundred tons, he or they shall pay the sum of forty dollars, as aforesaid; and they shall in each case, at the same time, file with the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, a paper giving the names of his or their principal agents in the State, and a copy of the analysis required by section first of this act. Said license shall be issued by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

Sec. III. Any person selling, offering, or exposing for sale, any commercial fertilizer without the analysis as required by section one, or with an analysis stating that it contains a larger percentage of any one or more of the above named constituents than is contained therein, or for the sale of which all the provisions of section two shall not have been complied with, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, in the proper court of quarter sessions, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Sec. IV. It shall be the duty of the chemist of the Board of Agriculture to analyze such specimens as may be furnished him by the Board or its agents, and to report to the Board the result of such analysis, together with such important information relative to commercial fertilizers, as he may from time to time obtain.

Sec. V. The fee for the chemist of the Board of Agriculture for such analysis shall not exceed the regular price for such services, and shall be payable from the treasury of the Commonwealth on the certificate of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. *Provided*, That the money paid into the treasury for license fees, as provided by section two, shall constitute a special fund from which such analysis shall be paid, and that the total amount thus expended in any one year shall in no case exceed the amount received as license fees. *Provided further*, That the balance of money remaining in said special fund at the end of each fiscal year shall be covered into the treasury for the use of the State. This act shall go into effect on the first day of July next ensuing.

Agricultural Report for 1878.

We wish the newspaper editors who have been disparaging the fitness of Gen. LeDuc for the office he holds, would read his last report, extracts of which appear in this issue of the *Rural*. He has been blamed for suggesting the introduction into general cultivation of several plants which his critics do not think could be profitably grown in this country. Some of these, they say, have already proved failures here, which is true; and others, from their own inward consciousness, they are certain will not succeed; but we are all fond of boasting that this is an age of rapid progress, and hence the failure of an enterprise in the past should hardly be deemed conclusive of its failure today. And with regard to the untried plants, whose adaptability to our present agriculture promises profitable additions to our list of products, an opening for the employment of our super-abundant labor and a help in our present distress, wisdom and common sense demand a trial for them, and this is all the Commissioner asks. We cannot help thinking that political prejudices rather than the good of agriculture have prompted many of the low attacks upon Gen. LeDuc which have been made from time to time. —*Rural Yorker.*

Agricultural Conversations.

THE INQUIRY MEETING.

After Dr. Kennedy had concluded his illustrated lecture on "Potash and its action on the soil," at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, as reported in last issue, and Mr. Geo. Blight of Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, had taken the chair, one of the audience arose and inquired of Dr. Kennedy how buyers of seed were to know that the seeds bought contained the proper quantity and quality of mineral substances?

Answer.—Let buyers make known that they will purchase only those seeds which yield the desired products, and the seedsmen themselves will furnish the proof that their seeds will do so. The question may be safely left to trade conditions. Already Vilmour, the great Paris seedsman, who exhibited at the Centennial, has contributed toward covering the expense and analyzing the seeds of the sugar beet which he sells so largely.

Question.—Is it known why potash in the soil should influence the quantity of saccharine matter in the grape?

Answer.—Not definitely. The question is indeed in much obscurity, as is the interesting one, what is the deficiency of sugar in the juice of cane grown near salt marshes?

Question.—Is it your opinion that the grape rot so prevalent this year is owing to a deficiency of potash in the soil of our vineyards?

Answer.—I have not a sufficient basis of facts on the subject to give an advised opinion. When visiting the plantation of Col. Claiborne and Col. Wales, near Natchez, Miss., many years ago, I saw mulching done as a preventive of rot. Col. Wales, an excellent authority, at the time assured me that it was effectual.

One of the audience had found mulching very beneficial; another had applied stable manure previously treated with sulphuric acid, with satisfactory results.

Question.—What variety of grape did you find preferred near Natchez, Miss.?

Answer.—The Scuppernong, which is indigenous there and in Carolina. It has a full, round, red fruit, but is considered too delicate for this latitude. It might, however, be grafted on a hardy stock.

A gentleman present stated that he had frequently found it growing wild in North Carolina, and that he believed its cultivation would pay.

Question.—Do not wood ashes when applied to the soil act mechanically rather than chemically?

Answer.—Not in the quantity usually applied. If used merely to loosen soils, the cost would be too great. Their chemical action on the silica and silicates, and their entering at once into the circulation of the plant, forming new compounds, is their most valuable function.

Question.—What would you think of applying potash to our hornblende soils?

Answer.—Your "Radnor" soil is so good, naturally, that heavy manuring with mineral substances can hardly be deemed necessary.

Question.—Would potash probably benefit the red sandstone or "red shale" soils of Eastern Pennsylvania?

Answer.—I can not doubt it, as many of them contain so little, that potash must be their chief requisite.

Question.—Do you agree with those who object to the employment of stable manure on clover because of its being there of little value?

Answer.—I do not; stable manure is the farmers' panacea, good for all crops.

Question.—You recommend the sowing with clover and plowing the crop under as a means of restoring the fertility of the soil for wheat. Is clover then a potash-bearing plant?

Answer.—No, sir. It is a lime-bearing plant.

Question.—Then how can it fit the land for wheat?

Answer.—It does so, if the field has been well tilled, by sending its tap-roots down into the subsoil and bringing thence to the surface soluble fertilizing matters. It also gives time for the carbonic acid of the air to convert to a soluble form from the insoluble potash compounds in the soil, an operation which the clover when turned under facilitates by its decay.

Question.—You said that when we turned under the stable manure, part of the ammonia it yielded was converted into nitric acid, did you not?

Answer.—I did, provided the soil admitted atmospheric oxygen. The acid as fast as it forms combines with potash, if the soil contains it, and forms saltpetre, one of the most valuable of the nirates.

Question.—I have obtained very good results from nitrate of soda, results so much like those from stable manure, that I was led to regard their action as similar. It it so?

Answer.—It is to some extent. I am not willing to admit that all ammonia becomes nitric acid before it is assimilated by the plant, but hold that a portion of it does not undergo that change. Samples of potash salts from Stassfurt mines and works were exhibited, including kainite and chloride and sulphate of potash—and the meeting then adjourned.

Patrons as Office Holders.

What is there, we should like to ask, in the Grange ritual, or the Grange ceremony, or in the innermost workings of the organization, which unfits or disqualifies a member from holding office—or perhaps we should have asked, what is there in being an honest, conscientious and faithful officer that spoils the Granger? Why should an Odd Fellow or Free Mason, or a member of any other order, not have as much right to aspire to office as a man outside the gates? And yet the lecturer of the National Grange, in his report to that body, recently in session, takes it upon himself to condemn, in no gentle terms, the practice of office-holding. It seems to us that, to use mild language, he must be much out of place as an advisor of such a constituency as the great membership of the Grange throughout the United States forms. Admitted that the Grange is in no sense a political organization, and that he who becomes a member for the sole purpose of furthering his own selfish ends is unworthy of confidence, yet how are the agriculturists to protect and foster their interests, except through representatives in the Legislature and in Congress. Further, we believe that it is clearly within the scope and legitimate purposes of every subordinate Grange in the country to consider in their sessions public measures and discuss the science of government. We all know too little about government, and about the principles of political economy, and the study is left too much to the legal fraternity. We do not mean to infer that partisan politics should be allowed to enter the Grange portals, or that its members should in any manner be bound to support one of their own number for office; but we do say that if there is any interest in the State which requires to be represented by thorough practical men upon the floor of our legislative assemblies, it is the farming interest—and in no other way can men's latent fire and, perhaps, dormant abilities, be divulged and fanned into flame, as by discussion. Let questions of political economy, and matters pertaining to the science of government, be discussed in the Grange meeting, in order that farmers may be enabled to know who among them is best qualified to represent them.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Kansas Brother's Experience in Life Insurance.

EDITOR FARMER'S FRIEND:—Our worthy brother, John Ploughshare, has introduced the subject, and I am now going to tell what I have learned at a dear rate about life insurance, one of the greatest humbugs of the age. In November, 1875, the general agent for western Pennsylvania of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, came along, (I resided in Pennsylvania then), and he was accompanied by a neighbor of mine whom I considered a friend and gentleman, and I thought a man of principle. By their arguments and representations I was induced to take an endowment policy for $1,000, for which I was to pay an annual premium of $33.90. Whenever my payments and the profits of the same would amount to $1,000, I could draw that amount, which was to happen in about fifteen or sixteen years, and if I should die before that time my heirs should have the $1,000. Before the time came (November, 1876) for paying my record premium, I was tired of it and would have been glad to have my money out again. A neighbor who had paid one premium as I had, said they might have what he had paid and he would give them no more. I thought I would do better, because the agent had said that if after I had made two payments I wished to withdraw, the company would pay me the *equitable* value of what I had paid, or I might choose another of several plans proposed. I reasoned in this way: If the payment of $33.90 annually for sixteen years amounts to $1,000, principal and interest, surely the eqitable value of two payments $67.80, would be more than what I had paid in, and hoped, at least, to get my money back. When I made the payment I wrote to the agent, stating that he would oblige me by sending me a draft for the "equitable value" of what I had paid. His reply was that he could not do that until the end of the second year. When the second year was out I again wrote; he replied there was due me $26.19. I answered him by making a calculation of about how much and how long I would have to pay before I would be entitled to $1,000. He became angry, and said he did not need my assistance in figures. After some months I again wrote to him; he replied he had sold the agency, and I might apply to the company at Montpelier, Vermont. I did so, and from there, on returning my policy, I received a draft for $26.19; and this after having the use of one payment three years, the other two years.

I have told you my experience, hoping it may be the means of putting brother Patrons on their guard for oily-tongued agents, even if they are accompanied by a neighbor friend(?). If any one has a wish to have a life insurance policy, it may be well for him to make a calculation of about how much I would have had to pay before I would have been entitled to my policy of $1,000.

If not intruding too much on your valuable columns, perhaps there are others who will give their experience, and assist in ventilating this humbug. D. P. M.

Arkansas City, Kansas.

From a Centre County Sister.

EDITOR FARMERS FRIEND:—I am glad to see that some of the sisters are taking an interest in writing for your columns about flowers. Every Grange has been personated with Flora, and some of the instructions given in our beautiful ceremonies are to encourage the growing of flowers and thereby beautify our homes. But living in a latitude where our flowers have but a short season to bloom out doors, it is well to have some pot plants to have in doors to cheer up our firesides when all is so bleak out doors in stern winter. Any window will do to have plants in where they will receive the sun part of the day. While the mercury indicated fourteen degrees below zero, in the first week of January, I had flowers in full bloom in my window. But no doubt every person who has tried to grow pot plants has experienced that there are natural enemies to resist, such as the green fly or aphis, earth worms, mildew, etc. The fly can be destroyed with tobacco smoke—which you will find no difficulty in getting your husband or grown up sons to produce and cause them to desire that there were more insects to smoke.

The earth worm feeding upon the roots can be destroyed with creosote mixed with carbonate of ammonia and sulphuric acid, the last two combining chemically into sulphate of ammonia, which is a very rich plant food. Petunias and verbenas treated with this mixture last winter bloomed without intermission from January until August.

This can be had at any drug store. Take 1 oz. carbonate of ammonia, ½oz. sulphuric acid, 1 dr. creosote; mix the ammonia and acid, then add creosote. Put the whole in two gallons of rain water. At present I have a few plants on which the leaves are becoming mildewed—the first I have ever had. Would some of the sister readers inform me how to destroy it?

GRANGE No. 196.

Potter's Mills.

General News.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is educating a daughter to succeed her on the lecture platform.

There are 20,000 unmarried women in Philadelphia, which confirms the report that the city is one of brotherly love.

Last Friday week, for the first time in the history of the government, the Cabinet, sitting in council chamber at Washington, were photographed in the order in which they sit at their weekly meeting.

While E. M. Robinson was riding in Crawford county on Thursday he was shot by John Humber. Robinson fell from his horse and died almost instantly. Family trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

The Wisconsin *Pinery* says that last week Wm. Waterborn, aged 103, who lives close to Grand Rapids, was in town buying a load of oats. He is well ascertained to be 103, and says he has smoked for eighty-five years and drank all the liquor he wanted.

Miss Chloe Lankton, of New Hartford, Conn., has just completed the collection of one million cancelled postage stamps. She began in October last, a gentleman in Philadelphia having offered her $200 if she would get the stamps for him, the money to be used in getting her a life residence in a home for the friendless.

SECHLER & CO., Groceries.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

OUR HOLIDAY SALE OF

Fine Groceries, Fruits

AND

CONFECTIONERY

HAS NOW COMMENCED

And we will be receiving daily fresh supplies from now till January 1st, and can supply all the demands, both of the wholesale and retail trade, in

ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, LEMONS,
CANNED FRUITS, SWEET POTATOES,
CHEESE, RAISINS, FIGS, WHITE GRAPES,
OLIVES, PRUNELLES, EATING APPLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionery of Superb Quality!

OUR CONFECTIONERY IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, and all other goods belonging to our line. Everything is fresh and pure and sweet. Ours is positively the best place

TO GET YOUR FINE GOODS.

Sechler & Co.,

Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte. 10-50 3m

New Advertisements.

THE PEOPLE'S

Cash Store,

STATE COLLEGE, PA.,

where can always be found a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds,
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Aup'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellies,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
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A FULL LINE OF FINE

CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS,

Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.
CHIGAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.
Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peanuts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.

BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail!

Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

JOHN W. STUART,

vol 11-7-1y STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.

Jos. A. Rankin & Son,

NEAR COURT HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

LYCOMING FIRE INS. CO.,

OF MUNCY PA.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

INSURE ON

MUTUAL AND STOCK PLANS.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE

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Marine Insurance Comp'y,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Assets, $1,037,027,71

FRANKLIN FIRE, of Philadelphia, Penn'a.
HARTFORD FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
PHŒNIX FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
HANOVER FIRE, of New York.
CONTINENTAL FIRE, of New York.
NORTHERN FIRE, of New York.
WESTERN FIRE, of Canada.
QUEEN FIRE, of England.
ARMENIA FIRE, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
POTTSVILLE MUTUAL FIRE, of Pottsville.
METROPOLITAN LIFE, of New York.
PRESBYTERIAN LIFE, of Philadelphia, Pa.

vol 11-1-6m

CUTICURA.

The Great Skin Cure is warranted to cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Dandruff, Pimples and Comedones. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of price. Small boxes 50 cents, large $1. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Boston. Send to box 2506 for circular and testimonials. 9-4w

BAYARD TAYLOR'S Life, Travels, and Literary Career. Agents Wanted. Send for territory at once. QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING HOUSE, 723 Sansom street, Phila. 9-4w

New Advertisements.

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A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A complete Medical Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Simple life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 220 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser"

on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice,"

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, via: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organs, when used from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Druggists too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Personal observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and specially prey with their useless nostrums and big humbugs to put up in a small box, enough to last a week, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases, $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will effect a permanent cure in severe cases), or extensive and long standing cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX. Sold ONLY by

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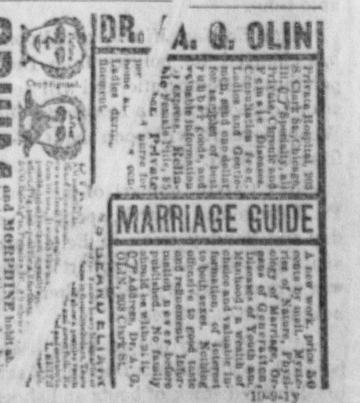

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And Steam Thresher Engines,

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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & Loss in other work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (including Fuel & Labor) made a clear saving to the Grain RAISED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator, Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Rakers, and all other Wasting and Grain-Wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

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OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

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We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

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takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Publications.

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SPECIAL FEATURES.

All the departments which have made the BLADE so popular all over the United States, will be regularly continued, namely: The popular Letters of that distinguished Democratic politician, REV. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, which are written expressly for the BLADE; our Household Department, a rich depository of practical information upon subjects of interest in every home; a Young People's Department; a Religious Department, embracing the Weekly Sunday-school Lesson; Charming Poetry; the Brightest Wit and Humor; The Best Stories, original and selected; Answers to Correspondents, and the Latest News from all parts of the world. The BLADE circulates largely in every State and Territory in the Union, and is everywhere recognized as the largest and best News and Family Paper published anywhere. Try it and you will never willingly be without it.

Among the new features for this winter are a series of

Andersonville Prison Sketches,

by one who was there. A new Serial Story was commenced Nov. 14. Another will commence in January.

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The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Catherine Van Poole, late of Taylor township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment, and all parties having claims against said estate to present the same to

THOMAS MERRYMAN,

5-6t Administrator.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

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By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Notice to Settle.

Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer, individually, up to the 16th of December last, that settlement must be made by March 1st.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

—Sleighing parties were numerous last week.

—Dog poisoners are at work in this community.

—General Beaver returned to Bellefonte last Wednesday.

—Revs. Yocum and Furst exchanged pulpits last Sunday evening.

—Our devil arrived home last week after a week's tour through Maryland.

—Take your bacon, potatoes, eggs, lard, beans etc., to Valentines' & Co.

—Valentines' iron works again commenced making boiler iron last Friday.

—The Centre Minstrels expect to make a tour through the county in a few weeks.

—Alfred Nichols returned last Friday from a tour through New York and Philadelphia.

—The Baptist congregation has secured a first-class organist in the person of Miss Snowden.

—The Walker Grange, Hublersburg, Walker township, held a meeting with open doors last Saturday.

—The new pumps at the water works throw 65 gallons more per minute than the ones recently removed.

—Mr. Joseph Lowe's brother, of whom we made mention last week, died at his home in Cumberland, Md.

—J. M. Wilson, who resided in Tyrone for some time, has returned to his farm at Buffalo Run, this county.

—Valentines have built fifteen new beds for charcoal wagons. It requires about this number of new ones each year.

—Photographer Glenn has been "taking" some excellent photographs of teams that pass by his car, on High street.

—George Rodgers, engineer, and Street Commissioner Shaughency stopped a leak at the spring on Friday last.

—Col. Theodore Burchfield, of Altoona, was in town last Saturday. The Colonel directs the movements of the 5th regiment.

—Valentines & Co. will sell a kit of large mackerel for one dollar and a quarter. Barrel for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

—These frosty nights play hob with the rails on the railroad. Those over the crossing on High street were attended to last Friday.

—A new choir has been organized at the Methodist church; or perhaps it would be better to say, the old one has been reorganized.

—Of the thirteen township officers elected in College township at the late election, ten were Republicans and three were Greenbackers.

—Give operator Malin a good scoop shovel at a fire, and he'll get more of "the beautiful snow" on the blaze than half a dozen other men.

—We are indebted to Britt Steel for several fine mineralogical specimens, gathered by him in his occupation as well-digger and stone quarryman.

—Captain Austin Snyder is a Mexican veteran. G. W. Rushenberger, of Lock Haven, another veteran of the same war, was here last week.

—There are sixteen Grange organizations in this county, fourteen of which are in good standing and have their dues to the State organization paid up.

—Dr. R. L. Dartt is making preparations to build a frame house on Allegheny street, next the Episcopal church. This fact is rather suggestive, isn't it Doc?

—Emma Abbott sings in a $25,000 diamond necklace.—*Hawkeye.* What of that? A Bellefonte man drives a swill cart in a seven dollar pair of corduroy trousers.

—John Horner, who resides on top of the mountain between Bellefonte and Centre Hall, has killed fourteen foxes this season. This, we believe, is considered pretty good fox-hunting.

—Mr. Branson, the knitting machine man, has gone to Philadelphia. There is some trouble between him and the company, and he has served a notice to the workmen not to manufacture any more machines.

A Mania for Stoves.

A good story is told on a certain well known citizen of our town who enjoys the honor of having a military handle to his name. He has a mania for stoves and lamps, having no less than twenty-one of the former about his premises. Every once in a while he goes through his residence, and changes the stoves in order that he may have the full benefit of the variety of his stock. To an ordinary man, putting up stoves once a year is abundantly sufficient, and even that trial usually knocks all the piety out of him. Indeed, most men would rather do business with a lightning-rod man or a life insurance agent than with a stove. Well, one day while our friend was going through the operation of changing a certain stove, the pipe came down from its exalted position, embraced him in a rather affectionate manner, and punched him with its elbows. The old gentleman, in younger days, had been in the habit of using a good many biblical adjectives when out of humor, but for years he had abstained. This was too much for him, however, and 'tis said that he expressed his opinion of that stove pipe in language not the least complimentary. Determined to conquer his inanimate antagonist, he and his assistant again went to work and put up the thing that is always used to illustrate a big snake story. To their chagrin, down came the pipe, cutting the assistant's finger. To get even with the "boss" and vent his spleen on the pipe, the helper expressed *his* opinion of the "consarned thing" in about the same language as did the old gentleman. The expression sounded so base and undignified at this particular time that the military man ceased the struggle for a minute, gazed wonderingly at the young man and resumed his task, but said nothing. He remembered that it was he who had set the example.

Business at the Justice's Shop.

Saturday last was a brisk day for Justice Rankin, before whom the following persons were tried:

John and Jacob From, charged with stealing a quantity of corn from Geo. Durst, of Centre Hall. Jacob From was discharged, but John was held in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of Quarter Sessions.

Jacob From, charged with stealing corn; case heard and defendant discharged.

George Durst and Theodore Shilling, compounding a felony; both held for their appearance at next term of Quarter Sessions in the sum of $300.

George Horner, larceny of $15 in money, a ring and breast pin; committed to jail in default of bail.

John Davis, fornication and bastardy; held in the sum of $400 for his appearance at court.

—One of the latest and most improved telephones was in operation between this point and Tyrone for several days during last week. Operator Malin had many of his personal friends call to see and hear the wonderful instrument. Its workings were almost perfect. Familiar voices could be recognized, and common toned conversation heard. Formal introductions between various persons were given, questions of all sorts asked and answered, peals of laughter heard and responded to, and everything to interest and entertain was done.

—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. sold the Board of Education of New York city from July 1, 1877 to July 1, 1878, 21,678 New Graded Readers, 9,189 Sanders' Union, 2,335 Sanders' New. The Board bought 2,681 of Monroe's Readers, 6,912 of the Franklin Readers, and 3,666 of Watson's Independent Readers. The Board of Education placed all of the above readers upon the list, and the principal of each building selected the books for his school.

—There was a young man in Milwaukee,
Who was so exceedingly gawky
That he used a lit match
For to wind up his watch,
And lit his cigar with his clock-key.
—*Free Press.*

There was a young man—a Bellefonter;
A greener one you'd ne'er run onto.
He tried coal oil the fire to start
And through the roof his frame did dart,
And nobody knows where he's gone to.

—Robinson's Shorter Course in Arithmetic was adopted last season by Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. It is used in the Mansfield and Bloomsburg State Normal Schools, Dickinson and Wyoming Seminaries, and thousands of villages and townships throughout this and other States.

—Javan I. Emory, at present in the employ of Mr. Hoppes, of the Bush House, will leave shortly for Easton, this State, where he has secured a somewhat lucrative position as pitcher in a base-ball club. Javan is of the "curve line" species, and an expert at his profession, and we have no doubt will establish for himself an enviable reputation as a base-ballist.

Lent Season.

Last Wednesday was Ash Wednesday, the beginning of the Lenten season, a time when all strict members of the Episcopal and Catholic churches refrain from eating meat and indulging in social festivities.

Ash Wednesday derives its name from the custom of the priests of the Roman Catholic church, who sprinkle ashes upon the head as an evidence of humility.

The origin of the word Lent is in doubt; some derive it from the *Saxon* word *lencten*, implying Spring, or the season when the days lengthen; while others contend that it comes from the German word *leinen*, to thaw. The object of the fast, has also been disputed, but it is now generally regarded as a preparation for Easter, and a time especially set apart for the repentance of the sins of the past year. The number of days—40—is supposed to have reference to the 40 days fasting of the Saviour, to the 40 days of deluge, the 40 years' wandering in the wilderness by the children of Israel, the 40 days granted to the Ninevites for repentence, or to the time spent by Moses and Elias in fasting. St. Jerome speaks of the fast as a memorial of the Savior's passion. The same writer, as well as St. Leo, St. Augustine, and most of the fathers of the 4th and 5th centuries, say it was instituted by the Apostles, but Protestants commonly hold that it was not instituted until the 2d or 3d century. At first there was much diversity of opinion as to how it should be observed, and what length of time it should continue. Finally, Gregory, the second, A. D. 715 added four days to the thirty-six that Gregory the Great had established, and from that day to this it has remained the same.

The church has legislated no little upon the subject of eatables for this season of fasting. In A. D., 363, the Council of Laodicea prescribed entire abstinance from food on Holy Thursday, and the exclusive use of food dry all the fast days; and the Council of Toledo, A. D. 646, forbade the use of flesh meat. Wine, oil and animal food were prohibited on fasting days, and the Greek church still observes this. Towards the thirteenth century the rigor of the fast was considerably relaxed, and cold collations were allowed in the evening. In the discipline that now prevails in the Roman Catholic church one meal is allowed, and at that flesh meat is prohibited. In the United States the use of flesh is allowed several times a week, at the discretion of the Bishops. In the Greek church the rules are stricter, and there are four lenten fasts a year. In Spain and the Spanish colonies the privilege, called the *crurada*, could be purchased, by which the purchaser obtained the privilege of eating meat. The Protestant denominations which recognize the season of Lent usually leave the manner of observance to individual judgment, although some of the churches of Europe regard Lent as a penitential season and observe its regulations with great care.

In England there are some old customs that have now for the most part fallen into disuse. There is one that was in vogue during the time of George I., called the "King's Cock Crower." An officer, with this high-sounding title, crowed the hour each night within the precincts of the palace during the Lenten season. An amusing incident is related, which ended this custom. On the first Ash Wednesday after the accession of the House of Hanover, as the Prince of Wales, afterward George the Second, sat down to supper, this cock-crowing fellow entered His Majesty's presence, and in a shrill tone of voice imitating a cock, proclaimed that it was "past 10 o'clock." The hot-headed Teuton Prince was taken by surprise, and deemed it a personal affront. Drawing his sword he rushed at the cock-crowing officer, about to run him through. The interpreters quickly rushed to him and explained that no insult was intended, that it was only a custom of the country, and the Prince, who imperfectly understood English, was finally appeased. Afterwards, however, the shrill notes representing the calling back of Peter to repentence were not heard.

Another curious English custom followed in Lent was that of pelting a puppet called Jack O'Lent, the origin of which is not known. Ben Jonson alludes to it in his "Tale of a Tub:"

—"On an Ash Wednesday,
When thou didst stand six weeks the Jack O'Lent,
For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee."

The puppet was a thin, scarecrow kind of a figure, that was set up and shied at by the boys with sticks and stones. Beaumont and Fletcher, in one of their plays, make a character say:

"If I forfeit,
Make me a Jack O'Lent, and break my skins
For uneagged points and counters."

Boys used to go about clacking at doors to get bits of bacon and eggs to make a feast with, and when refused would stop the key-hole with dirt, and go away singing denunciations in rhyme. In some parts of Germany the boys gather the girls together in a cart, and driving into a river or pool, gave them a kindly ducking.

Death of John S. Lucas.

John S. Lucas, Esq., of Curtin township, died at Gainesville, Fla., a few weeks since. A letter from his uncle, written at the time of his sickness, says that he was poisoned by handling a plant called "shumac," causing his face and hands to swell terribly. Afterwards, the disease attacked the lower part of his abdomen, and his sufferings were intense. When this letter was written he had been sick for two months, and was getting better, being able to sit up an hour each day. Deceased was known in this county as one of its best school teachers. He attended the Millersville State Normal School during the summers of '72 and '73, and in the meantime taught in the country. In 1875 he attended one term of the State College. During all these years, Mr. Lucas applied himself to the study of law, reading with William Parsons, Jr., and S. D. Ball, Esqs., of Lock Haven. In the fall of 1877, he and S. D. Ray, of this place, conducted a Normal School at Howard, and on the 16th of January, 1878, he went to Florida, where he was admitted to the bar. He had tried but one case when he was taken sick. Mr. Lucas was a quiet, unassuming young man, possessed of considerable ability, and his early death will be a sad blow to friends and relatives.

—The following persons left yesterday afternoon for the West: J. H. Young, of Miles, to Sedron, Lincoln Co., Ka.; Jonathan Kreamer and family (4 persons), of Miles, to Valley Falls, Ka.; Henry Shearer and family (5 persons), of Walker, to Peabody, Ka.; Harvey Hauck, of Gregg, to Beloit, Ka.; W. Frederick, to Ohio, and then to Kansas; H. A. Wolf, of Miles, to Valley Falls, Ka.; Wm. A. Marshall and family (3 persons), of Benner, to Victoria, Ka.; P. H. Shires of Potter, to Mansfield, Webster Co., Mo.; Harry Hackenberg, of Potter, to Greenwood, Ka.; Samuel McClintock, of Potter, to Peabody, Ka.; B. F. Henneigh and wife, to Pawnee Co., Ka.; Henry Laird, of Boggs, to Russell Co., Ka.; Elmer Roller, of Fillmore, to Troy, Ka.; Geo. Reber, of Miles, to Valley Falls, Ka.

—On Tuesday evening of last week General James A. Beaver attended the ninth anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., of Lancaster, and addressed the meeting. His speech occupied almost an hour's time, and the *Intelligencer* refers to it in this manner: "After the congregation had sung the hymn 'Stand Up For Jesus,' General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, Pa., was introduced. The wounded veteran, supported on a pair of crutches, limped to the front of the platform, and in a rich, clear, distinct and sonorous voice, made a speech, without notes, of almost an hour's length. He was listened to with marked attention, his fine face, earnest manners and excellent diction winning at once the sympathy of his hearers."

—Last Monday evening Mr. William McFarlane, of Boalsburg, was surprised by receiving a call from about forty of his young friends from Boalsburg, Lemont, Oak Hall and State College. Mine host received his friends with his characteristic hospitality, and soon his wide halls resounded with the sweet strains of music, and the terpsichorean art was indulged in till the *wee sma'* hours of the night.

—One evening not long ago Mr. B. F. Keller, of Boalsburg, had a cutter pretty thoroughly broken up. He had just returned from an evening's entertainment at Mr. Mendenhall's, and was detaching his horse from the cutter when the animal scared and started to run, which resulted in some broken harness and a mashed up cutter.

—Rev. W. A. Biggert, pastor of the Baptist church, notified his congregation on Wednesday night last that he would leave sometime next May. This will be a sad loss to the community as well as the church, for he has been an active worker in all reform measures. Who his successor will be is not known.

—Miss Nannie McGinley will open a select school in the public school building on the 10th of May, to continue about two months. Miss McGinley has been a teacher in our public schools for two years, and is well fitted to take charge of such an one as contemplated.

—Charlie Glenn, the High street photographer, received an order from Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, this week for a number of photographs. Mr. Glenn's work seems to be giving general satisfaction, and is gaining favor in the field of competition.

Died.

Cranston.—In West Chester, on February 26, Simon S. Cranston, in the 46th year of his age.

Mr. Cranston came to Bellefonte from Chester county in 1861 and entered into the employ of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad company as book-keeper. In less than a year's time his health failed, when he went to Snow Shoe and recruited. While at Snow Shoe he married Miss Rachel Hudson, of Lewistown, a sister of Mrs. Adam Crissman. After leaving Snow Shoe he located at Karthaus, Clearfield county, and engaged in the mercantile business, and continued it for some years, after which he returned to West Chester and went into the brick business.

—Last Thursday night the temperature was rather cool. Jacob Thomas' registering thermometer (the best in town) showed that at one time during the night it was 8 degrees below zero. Daniel Rhoads' marked 0 in the morning, and the instrument at the Snow Shoe office registered 2 below. At Snow Shoe town it was 4 below. The atmosphere of that morning was the dryest we have had in this section of country for years, the barometer registering higher than at any previous time.

—We saw a man skipping down the street the other afternoon in such a strange manner as to attract considerable attention. He carried his feet high, and was spitting mud and gravel at every jump. On closer observation we discovered about a pint of mud distributed over his face, assorted colors, and his shirt front frescoed in four different styles. He had tramped on a loose brick in the sidewalk.

—We second the movement of the *Watchman* that the hill at Bush's Arcade be graded so that it will not be so steep. There is no possible excuse for having such impediments to "navigation." Goodness knows we have an abundance of hills inside the borough, and when an opportunity offers to have one less, let us get rid of it. Down with that hill! D'ye hear, men of authority?

—We were just going to remark that poetical effusions on that much flattered season, Spring, are now in order. Upon looking out our sanctum window, however, we saw the stern old ice king still in power, and concluded that it was a little too early to announce the appearance of linen dusters and straw hats on our streets, or cucumbers in the gardens.

—Dr. F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia, chemist for State Board of Agriculture, is analyzing the different fertilizers. After testing some of "Fitch's Onondago Gypsum," Dr. Genth says: "From this analysis you see that it is about 12½ per cent. better than the previous samples." For sale by Lawrence L. Brown, at $8.50 per ton.

—On last Wednesday night a party of eighteen of our jolliest lads and lasses drove to the Chincleclamoose House, Snow Shoe, where they were joined by a number of parties from that village. Dancing was the main amusement, and a grand supper came in for a share of attention.

—Jack Agar, Esq., lately elected to the city council of Lock Haven from the 4th Ward, was in town last week. Mr. Agar, though a Democrat, is a man of sound common sense, and will represent his constituents in an able manner. He succeeds a Republican in council.

—Jacob Baker, Esq., of Howard borough, who has been 'Squire since 1840, was re-elected in February. This is what we call true civil service reform. Mr. Baker stands high in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen, as his numerous elections testify.

—Senator Alexander has introduced a bill to prevent the adulteration of spirituous and malt liquors, &c. Mr. Gephart, of the House, an act to empower the borough to purchase additional water power.

—Gen. Beaver, president of the board of trustees of the State College, last Wednesday received the eighty thousand dollars which was appropriated to the college by the Legislature last winter.

—Editing a paper is somewhat like carrying an umbrella on a windy day. Everybody thinks he could manage it better than the one who has hold of the handle.

—If you want honest weights, 20 lbs. fish to the kit and 50 lbs. of fish to the quarter barrel, go to Valentines' & Co.

—R. M. Bailey, Esq., Division Operator and Train Master, of Tyrone, was in town on Wednesday last.

—The National Teachers' Association will meet in Philadelphia in August.

—The *Reporter* says Centre Hall will have a marble yard next summer.

Sale Register.

MARCH 13th.—William T. McKean will sell on his place, at Zion, 2 heavy draught mules, horses, cows, calves, farming tools of every description, and a large lot of household furniture.

MARCH 8.—H. Linn, at Pine Grove, stock and furniture.

MARCH 11.—Joshia Struble, Furguson twp. Stock, tools and furniture.

MARCH 16th.—Wm. Moyer, Linden Hall. Stock, tools and grain.

MARCH 19th.—T. H. Davidson, Benner twp. Stock, tools and furniture.

MARCH 22nd.—E. B. Heston, at Oak Hall. Wagons and furniture.

MARCH 21.—Wm. F. Thompson, Patton township; at 10 a. m. Horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farming implements, vinegar, etc.

MARCH 25.—James Iddings, Boggs township; at 1 o'clock p. m. Horses of all descriptions, cows, pigs, wagons, plows, harrows, harness, chains, etc.

MARCH 29.—Sarah A. Stambaugh, on road from Unionville to Philipsburg; 12 o'clock m. Cow, shoats, and a lot of new household furniture.

—$7 for 63 cents; a spcial offer to the readers of this paper. The American Diamond Dictionary, containing 30,000 words, orthography, pronunciation and definitions according to the best English and American Lexicographers, illustrated with nearly 200 engravings; satisfies the wants of the scholar and at the same time is just what a plain learned person needs. It is decidedly the best dictionary ever printed. Contains 700 double column pages. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. Type clear and handsome. *Sent free* to any reader of this paper upon receipt of 63 cts. to pay actual postage and packing charges. This great offer is good for 60 days only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two dictionaries will be sent to one address. *Order now.* Send silver, currency or 1 ct. postage stamps. Address at once, National Book Company, Rockland, Mass. 9-2t

—Fifteen or twenty dogs have been poisoned in this place within the last ten days. The law against this crime is severe, and the offender, if caught, may expect to suffer the penalty Several persons are under strict surveilance, and not without some very strong evidence against them.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, fifteen dollars. 2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—OSMAN.—On February 20, 1878, by Rev. James Calder, D.D., at the State College, Mr. William H. Bennett, of Snow Shoe, to Miss Margaret E. Osman, of Centre Furnace.

CLEMPSON—GARDNER—On the 21st ult., at the residence of the brides mother, in Furgason township, by Rev. Joseph Kelley, Mr. D. M. Clempson to Miss Alice Gardner, both of Centre county.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 5, 1879.

Business at the stores is rather slack, except in the grocery and provision line. Consumption of victuals goes on and keeps pace with the increase of population, whether people have work or not.

WHEAT.—The market has been comparatively quiet and prices regular until within the past week or two. The advance at the sea board has made a firm market here. Wheat is worth ninety-five cents here; but we are not advised that any of the buyers are paying that price. We feel quite sure that our prediction two months ago, that Centre county wheat would bring a dollar per bushel in our market, will be verified before another month has passed.

Rye, corn, oats and cloverseed are entirely nominal.

APPLES.—Green apples retail from store at 50 to 60 cents per bushel, as to quality.

POTATOES.—Potatoes retail from 75 to 80 cents per bushel.

HAY.—Choice hay is freely offered at ten dollars per ton delivered.

BEEF.—Good beef is in damand. 7 to 9 cents per pound, by the side, is being offered.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1879.

The grain market has been so regular during the past four months, except the last fortnight, that it seemed to be superfluous to make weekly quotations in this journal. Prices are moving upward with a firm market.

WHEAT.—Red, 1.12@1.13; Amber, 1.13@1.13½. White, 1.14.

Rye is firm and quoted at 56@57.

CORN.—Yellow, 44@44½.

OATS.—Mixed, 29@30; good white, 31; choice white, 32@33.

SEED.—Cloverseed 6½@7 cents per pound.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$ 90
Red wheat	90
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	3
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	8
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	15
Potatoes per bushel	80
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Turkeys per pound	